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3 APRIL 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AID FOR GOLD MINING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG (BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT supplement)
in German 15 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] In several African countries in all parts of the continent, new gold projects have recently been begun, most of which are financed with the help of international organizations or individual industrial nations. African mining countries include Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Burkina Faso, Mali and the Sudan, a list which is expected to include Egypt, Senegal, Guinea and the Ivory Coast as new gold producers.

In Ghana there are two firms which undertake significant investments aimed at increasing the production of gold. These firms are the state-owned State Gold Mining Corporation (SGMC), headquartered in Tarkwa, and the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., Obuasi, 55 percent of which is owned by the government of the country and 45 percent belonging to the British Lonrho Ltd., London. At present the SGMC operates three gold mines in Prestea, Tarkwa and Dunkwa. The SGMC and the Canadian Canada Mining Group recently concluded a management agreement, supported by Canada, in the amount of 5 million pounds sterling. The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank group granted a credit amounting to \$30 million for the rehabilitation of the state-owned gold mines. The SGMC recently announced that it needs \$84.5 million in order to increase production, with the money primarily intended for the procurement of machines, equipment and spare parts.

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, founded in 1897, has begun a rehabilitation and expansion program for which total investments will amount to \$160 million. For the partial financing of the project, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank group arranged a loan of the \$45 million in the spring of 1985. A British banking consortium, headed by the Standard Chartered Bank of London, also granted a credit of \$32.6 million, which is ensured by the British Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD).

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation assumed the remaining financing itself. This year it was able to greatly increase the scope of mining activities. The mining was increased from 65 tons of gold ore in March 1985 to 90,000 tons in July 1985. Factors contributing to this result included improved morale and discipline on the part of workers as well as the introduction of modern

management methods. The goal of the program is to increase the gold production of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, which employs almost 11,000 workers, from a present annual 250,000 fine ounces to approximately 400,000 fine ounces over a mid-range period.

On the French side, the state Bureau de Recherches Geologiques & Minières (BRGM), Paris, is interested in an involvement in gold mining in Ghana. The BRGM intends to resume operations of a gold mine, which was closed in 1939, near Obuom, some 45 km south of Kumasi. Some Fr 40 million will be initially used to realize the project. Approximately Fr 6 million are intended to be used for exploration, and Fr 14 million are intended for drilling and other technical studies. The remaining 20 million are to be earmarked for the preparation of an advisability study. The concession area in question comprises a surface of 129 square kilometers.

Recently the Soviet Union also proposed to the government of Ghana a recommendation concerning the reactivation of a project directed at the resumption of operations in a gold refinery in the district of Tarkwa, which was closed after the military putsch of 1966. Last year the government of Ghana had requested the Soviet Union to look at conditions affecting a possible resumption of operations.

In Zimbabwe, gold is the most important source of foreign currency in the mining industry. In 1984, the export of mining products reached a value of c. 500 million Zimbabwe dollars (1 Zimbabwe dollar = c. DM 1.96). Of this sum, gold accounts for c. 240 million. Gold mining is energetically carried out by the state-owned Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC), Harare, which was founded in 1984. The central and issuing bank of the country is responsible for marketing the gold, although the state-owned Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe, Harare, offers all other mining products to the market.

The most important investment in gold mining since the declaration of independence was undertaken by Rio Tinto Zimbabwe Ltd., Harare, which belongs to the group of the British Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation PLC, London, (participation 58.4 percent). This involves the facilities of the Renco Mine in Lowveld, capital expenditures for which amounted to 25 million Zimbabwe dollars. The Renco mine now accounts for 25 percent of all of the gold produced in the country. Another British concern, which is active in Zimbabwe's gold mining via subsidiaries, is the Lonrho PLC, London. Its subsidiaries Attica Mining (Pvt.) Ltd. and Corsyn Consolidated Mines Ltd. also produce copper in addition to gold. The Independence Mining (Pvt.) Ltd. mines only gold.

Together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the government commissioned a study regarding the technical and economic aspects of the construction of a gold refinery. The establishment of the gold refinery has been projected by the government of Zimbabwe in order to end dependency on the Republic of South Africa, where gold from Zimbabwe had previously been refined.

The export of gold from Zaire has increased considerably since the licensing

of native prospectors, who work as craftsmen. It increased in 1983 to 4,600 kg of gold, valued at \$52.9 million. In the first half of 1984, 1,623 kg (\$16.7 million) were mined. The most important gold mining concern in Zaire is the state-owned Office des Mines d'Or de Kilo-Moto (Okimo), which operates two gold mines in the northeast of the country, in the towns of Kilo and Moto. The entire concession area of this concern stretches over 83,000 square kilometers. In 1983, the Okimo mine produced 958 kg gold as compared with 1,047 the previous year. As a further concern, the Societe Miniere et Industrielle du Kuvu (Sominki), Kalima, Kivu Province, could be named, which in 1983 (1982) produced 400 (438) kg of gold, in addition to other minerals. In the concession area of Okimo, new gold deposits have recently been discovered in Aindi and Pakaka. Exploratory drilling in the D-7 deposit in Kanga in the territory of Moto have shown that gold reserves there amount to more than 94,000 kg. In order to exploit the new deposits, an additional gold mine would have to be opened.

In Egypt, the British exploration and mining corporation Minex signed a production-sharing agreement in May 1985 with the Egyptian government. This involves the exploring and subsequent exploitation of gold deposits in a 5,000 square kilometer area near Barramiya in the eastern desert between the Nile and the Red Sea.

The European Investment Bank (EIB), Luxembourg, granted in October 1985 a conditional loan of 4 million European Currency Units (1 ECU = c. DM 2.24) to the Sudan-Minex Gold Mining Venture (SMGMV) for the partial financing of additional investments for the prospecting and working of the gold deposit of Gebeit in the Red Sea Hills territory, some 250 miles from Port Sudan. The EIB loan is to be used for an ore-processing facility and for exploratory work. Total costs of the project were estimated at 11.9 million ECU. Stockholders of the SMGMV are the British Greenwich Resources with 49 percent and the Sudan government with 51 percent. The British engineering consulting firm Mackay and Schnellman confirmed the advisability of the project in the spring of 1985. Only about 9,000 tons of oriferous ore are being mined annually at the present time in Gebeit. By 1986, however, this amount should increase to 50,000 tons.

In Senegal, exploitation of the Sabadola gold deposit could begin in 1987, if the price of gold on the world market rises again and if investments of approximately 8.5 billion CFA francs (100 CFA franc = c. DM 0.65) can be financed. The Societe Francaise d'Etudes, de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minieres (Serem), which belongs to the group of the above-mentioned state-owned BRGM, holds 58.6 percent of the shares of the new joint venture, the Societe Miniere de Sabadola, with the Senegalese government holding 41.4 percent.

In Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), at the end of 1984 the Societe de Recherche et d'Exploitation Miniere (Soremi) began operations of its gold mine in Poura, located 180 km southwest of the capital city of Ougadougou. The establishment of the gold mine required investments of 15 billion CFA francs, with 27 percent coming from the state-owned French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) in Paris, 19 percent from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and 29 percent from Soremi itself. Remaining financing

was obtained from various institutes. The European Development Fund financed infrastructure-related work amounting to 2 billion CFA francs. Reserves found in this deposit will make it possible to produce approximately 2,000 kg of gold annually for a period of 10 years. The French Compagnie Francaise des Mines (Coframines), a subsidiary of the BRGM, owns 20 percent of Soremi stock.

In the Ivory Coast, in December 1984 the Societe des Mines d'Ity was constituted with a capital of 500 million CFA francs; this concern will soon begin operations of its gold mine in Ity. The mine's known reserves are said to be 19,000 kg of gold, which will allow the mining of gold over a period of ten years. The major stockholders in the corporation are the government of the country and the Coframines.

In Mali, the gold deposits of Kalina have been exploited by Sogemork since the end of 1984. This deposit was developed with the help of the Soviet Union, which granted a new credit of 6 billion CFA francs and which also provided technical assistance. The gold reserves found in the deposit are estimated at 32,000 kg. In Mali there are indications of gold deposits in four different regions. In several areas, prospecting is being carried out by the Syndicat Or, a joint venture of the government and BREGM.

In Guinea, the Association pour la Recherche et l'Exploitation de l'Or de Kouroussa was founded in January 1985, with the government of the country owning 50 percent of stock and with the Saudi Arabian firm Al Baraka Investment and BRGM also participating. The joint venture has planned exploratory work for 1985-1987 in the amount of 18 million French francs.

At the end of 1985, the Societe Aurifere de Guinee, a joint venture of the government and the American Chevaning Mining and Exploration Company, New York, was constituted in Guinea. The new company will carry out exploratory work in the area of Siguiri and Mandiana in the northeast of the country, where the American partner has been active since 1981 and has prepared a study concerning the feasibility of gold mining there. For 1986 a gold production goal of 1,300 kg has been set. Annual production could reach 8,500 kg within a period of five years.

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CSO: 3420/20

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEW RAILWAY LINKS SWAZILAND WITH SATS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

Southern Africa's newest railway is a boon to Swaziland — but to the Mozambique Government it is a menace.

That is why the Mozambicans boycotted Friday's official opening ceremony on the Transvaal-Swaziland border of the new line from Komatipoort to Mpaka in Swaziland.

Swaziland believes the new line linking its railways with the SATS system could open new trade routes for it in Southern Africa and overseas and could attract major South African investment.

But Mozambique apparently fears the line will take away from Maputo harbour some of the traffic it desperately needs to provide revenue and jobs for its ailing economy.

Invitations to the opening ceremony were sent by South Africa to both Mozambique's Minister of Transport and the director general of railways.

But they were conspicuous by their absence among the diplomats and trade representatives from Britain, France, Canada, Switzerland, Greece, Israel, Denmark, Belgium and other countries who attended the opening of the 120 km, R110-million line.

The railway was described as "another act of economic warfare by South Africa against Mozambique" by an official of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Shipping in Maputo.

Initially it would make little difference to Mozambique, he said, "since South Africa is sending hardly anything through Maputo anyway".

But in the long term the line could have major economic implications for Mozambique.

South African officials say the line will not necessarily divert traffic from Maputo and could in fact create additional traffic for it.

What they do not say openly, however, is that neither the new line nor any existing line can help restore Maputo to its pre-independence bustle until the railways into the port are no longer threatened by the MNR guerillas.

The South Africans say the new line will carry goods such as rock phosphate and fertilizer that would not normally pass through Maputo. It seems likely, however, that if the MNR poses a serious threat to traffic on the Maputo line some at least of that traffic will be diverted on the new line.

By creating a direct rail route through Swaziland from the Eastern Transvaal to Richards Bay and Durban, the new line will cut 250 km off the rail journey around Swaziland that previously was the shortest route between the Lowveld and Natal.

SATS expects the shortcut will carry about 1.8 million tons of traffic that formerly went the long way round. This will cut costs and ease the traffic pressure on other routes in South Africa.

The South Africans see the new line as another answer to the criticism that Pretoria is bent on destabilising its neighbours. Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman said at the opening ceremony the new line was "evidence of South Africa's willingness to further the spirit of co-operation between all the countries of the sub-continent".

He said the average of 7 200 SATS wagons moving over the lines of neighbouring states each day was hardly evidence of destabilisation.

The Komatipoort-Mpaka line can also be seen as a blow to the efforts of the SADCC countries (of which Swaziland is one) to cut their dependence on South Africa.

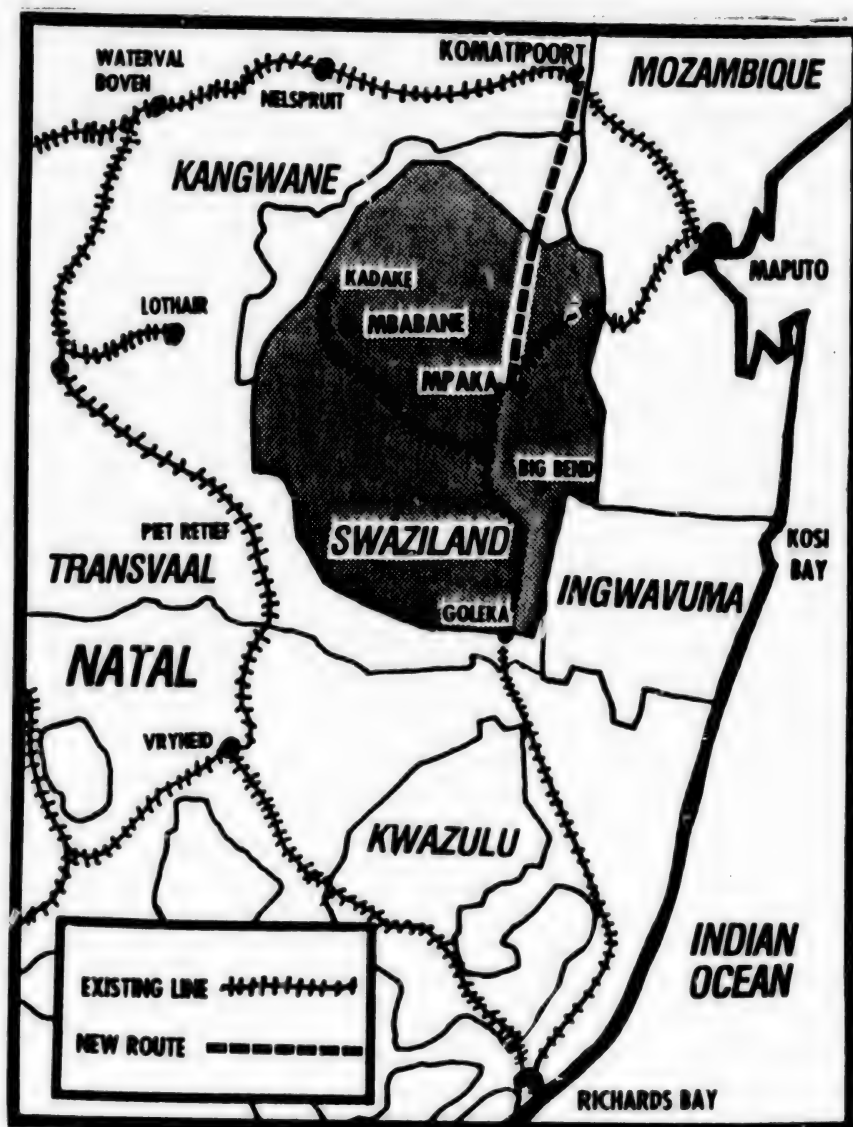
Some in Maputo might take the view that it undermines the spirit of the Nkomati Accord. However, the agreement to build the line was signed by South Africa and Swaziland in September 1983, before Nkomati.

In addition, it is expected to encourage South African manufacturers interested in setting up factories in the kingdom to produce goods for export to other countries under a "made in Swaziland" label that would get around anti-South African sanctions.

Swazi officials have flatly refused to countenance blatant sanctions-evading schemes such as using their country to re-label South African goods for export. But they regard South African capital investment in Swaziland in an entirely different light.

Officials in Mbabane say they have received numerous inquiries to this end from South African firms.

For South African investors Swaziland has the attraction of being entitled to preferential trade terms as a member of the Commonwealth, the Lome Convention and its access to European markets, and (though it is not yet worth much) the Southern African Preferential Trade Agreement, as well as the SADCC.



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CSO: 3400/1292

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EASTERN SEABOARD SITE OF OIL EXPLORATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

Major international oil exploration companies have turned to the eastern seaboard of Africa in hopes of finding large new deposits which could be brought into production by the time some West African outlets begin to taper off.

While this is running counter to the global trend of a general slackening off in oil exploration, the recent flurry of activity in eastern Africa is the result of improved techniques, coupled with the need to diversify potential sources.

On their part, many African countries have introduced new legislation governing oil searches, with terms much more attractive to foreign investors than in the past.

Only the Sudan has vast known resources of oil in eastern Africa. The problem here is that the most promising oilfields lie plumb in the middle of the area of greatest guerilla activity. In their long and bloody struggle against the authorities in Khartoum, the southern rebels, now under the leadership of Joseph Garang and his Sudan Peoples' Liberation Front, frequently attack and destroy costly oil installations.

The largest investor, with more than a decade spent on searching for oil in the Sudan, is Chevron with millions sunk in development in the southern Sudan as well as in parts of the north.

Chevron has suspended all its operations in the south since 1984 and has now intimated that it is halting its well digging in the north due to "discouraging finds". Until the security position improves the US company is to confine its operations to survey work in "safe" areas and to research.

Now the main target is along the 5 000 km of Indian Ocean coastline stretching from Cape Guardafui and the Horn all the way south to Maputo in

Mozambique, and to some of the offshore islands.

Of secondary interest is the Rift Valley, that gigantic crack in the Earth's crust forming a crescent which taps Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire, Zambia and Malawi before it peters out in Mozambique.

Currently the vast island of Madagascar, lying out in the Indian Ocean east of Mozambique, is the scene of the most intensive oil search on the continent, with three oil "giants" among the half-dozen exploration companies at work on and off shore. The first results of exploration at two west coast sites are expected within the next few months.

The search is also taking place in Mozambique, where a long period of stagnation since independence from Portugal has now ended with a new contract signed between the state oil concern Hidrocarbonates de Mocambique and a concession shared between Esso Exploration and Royal Dutch Shell.

North in Tanzania, deposits of natural gas have been located on the coast in the Songo Songo area and will be used to feed a new planned fertiliser factory, but no major petroleum deposits have yet been located.

Recently Amoco acquired a concession inland around the Rift Valley's Lake Rukwa. Three US and one French company are currently at work searching for oil in Kenya.

Most of the firms engaged in searching for oil in eastern Africa are either American or West European. Determined not to be left behind, however, the Soviet Union last month signed a new agreement with its "client state" Ethiopia to drill for oil, probably in the south-east desert region of the Ogaden, which has long been claimed by the Somalis. — London Observer Service

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CSO: 3400/1292

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ADB INTEREST RATES CUT--The African Development Bank (ADB) has reduced its lending rate from 9.55 percent to 8.75 percent from January to June 30. A statement released in Lusaka yesterday from the ADB headquarters in Abidjan said the decision was taken at a meeting of the bank's board of directors recently to serve the interests of member states and lessen their heavy debt burden. "ADB management considered it possible to reduce the cost of funds borrowed from the bank without changing the formula used to fix the lending rate and without compromising the institution's financial standing," the statement said. Zambia is among the leading beneficiaries of the ADB aid. Last November it was learnt that the bank had set aside \$170 million for Lusaka to finance various projects including agriculture. ADB executive director Mr Kevin Manyeli said in a radio interview then that the amount might go up to \$200 million by the end of the year. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 86 p 4] /9317

CSO: 3400/1292

ANGOLA

GOVERNMENT ASKS REFUGEES TO RETURN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

AN Angolan delegation has arrived in Solwezi to persuade its nationals staying at Maheba refugee camp to return home.

The delegation which is from the department of refugees in the Angolan government paid a courtesy call on the North-Western Province political secretary Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa in his office yesterday.

Leader of the team Mr Eduardo Silva told Mr Mwiimbwa that the problem of refugees crossing into Zambia would take a long time to solve because UNITA rebels were still attacking the Angolan government.

He however conceded that the refugees were aware that fighting was still going on in their country and were reluctant to return home.

But he observed that there were others who were willing to return home just like those who had been repatriated in the past.

He said Zambia had a long frontier with Angola and his government was aware that refugees would easily cross the border.

Mr Mwiimbwa said the two nations should continue to fight relentlessly to dislodge apartheid and create peace in the region.

Prime Minister Musokotwane has meanwhile expressed concern at the influx of refugees into Zambia from Angola and Mozambique.

Speaking in his office when he met new ambassador to the Holy See to Zambia Archbishop Eugenio Sbarbaro, Mr Musokotwane predicted a further increase in the number of refugees because of conflicts in the region. Zana.

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CSO: 3400/1285

ANGOLA

FOREIGN TRAVEL EXPENDITURE CUTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Mar 86 p 9

[Text]

LUANDA. — The Angolan Government, blaming imperialism for the decline of world oil prices, has ordered unspecified cuts in expenditure involving foreign travel by the public.

A statement on Wednesday night by the policy-making politburo of the ruling MPLA party said the price of crude oil, Angola's main foreign exchange earner, was falling fast and was likely to slide further — perhaps as low as 10 dollars a barrel.

"There is a global strategy of imperialism to suffocate the economies of progressive countries producing oil," it said.

As a result, the government had cut travel

expenditure for the "public, cultural and sports delegations and studies abroad," the statement said, without giving any details.

It said contracts for foreign workers, mainly employed in the oil and diamond industries, would be cut short. Again it did not elaborate, but it is believed there may be several hundred expatriates working here. Oil and diamonds account for more than 95 percent of Angola's exports.

"All these measures are necessary so that Angola will be able to face the new and dangerous threats of international imperialism," the statement said. — Sapa-Reuter.

/9318
CSO: 3400/1285

ANGOLA

JOURNALIST DESCRIBES VISIT TO JAMBA

Reception Described

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 22 Feb 86 p 14

[Article by John D'Oliveira

[Text]

A Jonas Savimbi press conference really is something different.

The operation starts with a telephone call from a Pretoria air charter company advising you that a flight to Jamba, the "Provisional capital" of Unita's "Free Angola" is due to leave the next day — and, please, the ticket costs R750, payable in advance.

The flight is not quite IATA.

At Pretoria's Wonderboom airport, together with representatives of the world's media, you get into an ancient Dakota with a row of unpadded seats running down either side, a chemical toilet and a garbage container filled with ice and tinned drinks.

On the way to Jamba, trays with sandwiches are passed down the plane. They're quite good.

Once across the Angolan border, the pilot drops down to just above tree-top level until he makes a commendably smooth touch-down on a grass landing strip, jokingly referred to as Savimbi International Airport.

Dressed in neat uniforms, polite and apparently efficient, Unita officers help us off the plane and direct us towards a big reed and thatch hut where refreshments are provided (soft drinks canned in the Transvaal) and we go through the passport formalities associated with entering Unita's "Free Angola".

Then follows a two-hour bone-rattling, back-breaking, bum-bruising, bladder-bursting truck ride that must rank among the most uncomfortable motor vehicle trips I have ever made.

Along the track to Jamba there is hardly any sign of life. Nothing but bush, trees, grass, sand and bumps.

At last we hit a surfaced road which takes us to a traffic circle where a smart military policeman is directing traffic. Not that there's all that much traffic, but its a nice touch.

Soon we are shown to our guest quarters. Comfortable reed and thatch huts, each accommodating six people and each with its own (cold) shower. Again refreshments. Again the tinned drinks come from the Transvaal.

Dr Savimbi and his top men take their seats against a backdrop of Unita's striking red and green flag with the movement's rising sun and black cockerel motif.

There is a map showing the area Unita says it controls and a projector to illustrate the briefing provided by

Unita's Wambo Chindono. And of course, there is electricity for the battery of television cameras and television lights.

When it comes to question time, Dr Savimbi, an impressive figure and Unita's only general, answers most of the questions. Later he sees the media men separately or in small groups.

Much of his time is taken up with interviews with different components of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

When it is all over, he strides out into the darkness, his progress punctuated by the discharge of electronic flash-guns and he drives off.

Supper consists of a good stew — lots of tender meat and good potatoes — served by waiters in black trousers

and spotless white shirts. Most of the crockery is South African, but I spotted some cups and saucers made in the German Democratic Republic.

Again, the soft drinks come from the Transvaal.

After supper we are warned that we leave Jamba for the airstrip shortly after 3.30am.

This time I travel in the back of a big, open, six-wheel-drive truck instead of in the closed cab of a Mercedes-Benz four-wheel-drive truck (body made in South Africa).

If anything, the journey is even worse than the original was.

By comparison, the noisy, vibrating Dakota is a thing of luxury.

Three-and-a-half hours later we are back at Wonderboom, our ears still ringing from the noise.

UNITA's Ideals Outlined

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 86 p 17

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text]

JAMBA — In Unita's bush capital here in south-eastern Angola, badges everywhere proclaim the pillars of the movement's philosophy: socialism, negritude, democracy and non-alignment.

However, while the 10-year battle between Unita and Angola's MPLA Government has been covered extensively in Southern Africa and throughout the West, little has been written about the kind of country Dr Savimbi's supporters say they are fighting and dying for.

In many parts of the world, Unita is seen as little more than an extension of South African regional policy, as a creature of the South African Defence Force, supplied, advised and directed from Pretoria.

But Dr Savimbi's 10-year fight against the Portuguese, his participation in the abortive transitional government which marked the end of Portuguese rule and his own 10-year fight against Angola's new rulers (with a greater or lesser degree of South African assistance) have generated detailed policies which have been largely ignored because of the obsession with the war and the links with South Africa.

FREE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Unita's major immediate objective is discussions with the ruling MPLA, which would lead to the formation of a coalition "government of national unity". This would set the stage for "free general elections in accordance with universal principles" in which every Angolan over 18 will be able to vote for members of a Constituent Assembly.

The Assembly would draft an Angolan constitution which would define and guarantee the fundamental rights of all Angolans — and which would be the subject of a national plebiscite.

If the MPLA Government refuses to talk, Unita says it will continue the war until it seizes power.

Then it will organise the election for the Constituent Assembly and the national plebiscite which will confirm the constitution for a new Angola, free of foreign interference.

DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

In its campaign for seats in the Assembly, Unita will fight on the basis of a set of policies generated by its own democratic processes over the years, set out in a recent glossy publication and summed up by four words on its coat-of-arms:

● **Socialism** — In Unita's terminology, this represents a form of mixed economy in which there will be heavy emphasis on socialism, on a planned economy and on a "collective" production system. But this will be done "without prejudice" to private initiative because Unita says individual initiative is not contrary to socialism. Unita will encourage foreign investment in Angola — but on terms set by the Angolan Government.

● **Negritude** — Unita says Negritude "searches for cultural values which would assure the people of Africa of their own identity so that when coming into contact with other cultures, their own culture will neither be absorbed nor disappear".

● Democracy — Unita accepts the multi-party form of government as a "fundamental element in exercising democratic principles" and says the one-party system has nothing in common with African traditions.

● Non-alignment — Unita says it will practise a "realistic" foreign policy based on reciprocal interest, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. But there will be no alignment with the great powers or with a particular economic philosophy.

On the issue of foreign policy, Unita makes the point that neither Unita nor Angola have chosen the country's neighbours.

"These are natural and historical realities.

"Any solutions envisaged for Angola and Southern Africa should be based on these realities and not on Utopian dreams."

Unita's foreign policy would be to establish good relations with its neighbours, regardless of their political systems.

"Unita is for the establishment of a regional organisation for the solution of regional disputes and the establishment of common regional economic development projects.

"In this respect, South Africa has an important role to play as the present political realities have demonstrated. It is the opinion of Unita that internal political changes in South Africa have been initiated

and these changes can be enhanced by a change of attitude on the part of neighbouring African countries.

"Unita will not adopt an intransigent attitude towards Cuba or the Soviet Union."

A Unita government would:

● Return to the country's peasants all the land either acquired or confiscated through colonial or neo-colonial laws.

● Abolish all privileges offered arbitrarily by the "oppressive, illegitimate regimes of the past".

● Suppress all forms of forced labour and human exploitation.

● Guarantee social assistance and free medical assistance to "all citizens in a disadvantageous economic situation".

● Create a system of education with the first four years compulsory for every Angolan.

● Establish institutions to assist the victims of the civil war and help with their social integration.

● Respect and guarantee the "free practice of religion".

● Declare null and void all "unjust contracts unilaterally entered into by the minority, illegitimate" MPLA regime.

● Object to the establishment or maintenance of foreign military bases on Angolan soil.

● Refuse to be drawn into military pacts or alliances with any foreign power.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1281

ANGOLA

KWANZA SUL TRADE FIGURES FOR 1985 GIVEN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] Sumbe--Last year, the Kwanza Sul internal trade provincial agency marketed nearly 5,816 tons of agricultural products, representing 67 percent of the total plan, and 1,585 tons consisted of coffee.

In an interview granted to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], the provincial agent, Pedro Rodrigues, claimed that, by the end of the third quarter, goods with a total value of 79,426, 945 kwanzas were introduced into the rural area, and products totaling 89,771,640 kwanzas in value were marketed; abiding by the principle that "the value of the product purchased from the peasant should be equal to the value of the goods purchased by him."

However, that official pointed out the meager introduction into the rural areas of household provisions preferred by the peasants, such as salt, oil for lighting, zinc plates and palm oil, as well as other durable goods.

With regard to the first phase of the new supply system, the MINCI [Ministry of Internal Trade] provincial agent said that it has only been established in the municipality of Sumbe (the provincial headquarters) and, during that period, 18 shops were in operation, accommodating over 10,000 consumers. Of the existing shops, there are four of a special type, allocated for State Security, the People's Police, veterans, officials, and leaders, who benefit from the same quantities as in the other shops.

According to Pedro Rodrigues, the provincial supply commission also decided to extend the new supply system to the municipalities of Porto Amboim, Libolo, Ceta (Waku-Kungo), and Amboim. However, owing to factors of various kinds, consumers were tallied only in Porto Amboim and Gabela.

Efforts are being expended to complete the implementation of the first phase by the end of the first quarter of this year in the localities of Libolo and Waku-Kungo, where it has already been possible to instruct the respective workers who will be ensuring this process.

The prospects for the implementation of the second phase of the NSA [new supply system] appear quite gloomy, because of the national distributors' inability

to market the products in which they specialize; and the supply to the province is being ensured by local efforts, mobilizing vehicles and men who provide for the Sumbe-Lobito route (because all the goods bound for Kwanza Sul are unloaded in that port).

Moreover, Pedro Rodrigues noted the lack of trucks for inter-provincial distribution, in view of the fact that the wholesaler has only one small truck available, and the public transportation enterprise (ETP) has had its supply of vehicles for long journeys greatly reduced.

2909

CSO: 3442/148

ANGOLA

HUILA'S PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR SPEAKS AT RALLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Feb 86 p 12

[Excerpts] Lubango--Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha, "Sambalanga," member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee, and provincial commissar of Huila, officiated in this city at the main ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation in this province.

After the reading of messages from the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth, ODP [People's Defense Organization], and territorial troops stationed in the fifth politico-military region, reaffirming the revolutionary spirit as it relates to the tasks which are mobilizing the entire Angolan people for the consistent implementation of the instructions issued by our central party and government, at a closing ceremony, the provincial commissar, Rafael Sapinlinha, "Sambalanga," took the floor, making an exhaustive analysis of this important date in the history of the Angolan nation and people.

In his address, that member of the party's Central Committee asserted that the freedom which we are experiencing today is a gift from that liberation struggle begun by the brave MPLA combatants, whose sacrifice and dedication have converted Angolan territory into a free and independent fatherland.

The provincial commissar also stressed our people's determination, particularly that of the population of Huila, against the constant acts of the internal and external enemy, expressing a desire for more perseverance and practical application of the resolutions emerging from the party's historic second congress, held last December in the nation's capital.

In conclusion, that leader remarked: "At the present time, taking this opportunity, it is impossible for us to go into detail on certain aspects inherent in the operation of the local structures, particularly the meager supplies to the population on the occasion of the festive period." In this connection, he made the proposal for an effective increase in the distribution of goods to the working masses, despite the difficulties; "thereby carrying out our party's order to the effect that 'the most important thing is to solve the people's problems.'"

In attendance at the ceremony were Domingos Jose, member of the party's Central Committee, members of the party's provincial and municipal executive bodies, and representatives from the social mass organizations, and the defense and security forces, as well as the liberation movements struggling in southern Africa, and thousands of people in addition.

Preceding the main ceremony, held on the October Revolution square in this city, the coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee, accompanied by members of the party's leadership in the province, and members of the defense and security forces and mass and social organizations, placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Mitcha cemetery.

It should be noted that, throughout the entire province, various political, cultural, recreational, and sports activities are being held in many enterprises, military and production units, schools and settlements, wherein the participants have fittingly hailed the all-important significance of 4 February, and the revolutionary valor of its directors.

Just as has occurred in all parts of the country, in Huila Province, the holding of lectures and meetings at which various topics concerning the struggle which marked the Angolan revolution were discussed in detail, as was the brazen aid given by the American government to racist South Africa, which met with the most heated repudiation, constituted a characteristic event.

Taking advantage of these activities, the popular masses also condemned the visit to the United States by the ringleader of the "UNITA" group, Savimbi, and repudiated the recent murderous act carried out by Pretoria's servants against the peaceful population of Chicambi-Caconda, in this province, once again proving the desperation of the puppets who are constantly fleeing from direct combat with our glorious defense and security forces.

2909

CSO: 3442/148

3 April 1986

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TEACHERS AT 'LENIN' INSTITUTE--Uije--The "Lenin" Normal Institute of Education in Uije has been reinforced with a contingent of eight Bulgarian and four Angolan instructors, trained by the Higher Institute of Educational Sciences in Lubango. With this reinforcement, the INE in Uije can now begin its final grades for the course (11th and 12th), which have been at a standstill for the past 2 years, owing to the lack of teachers. As the INE director, Dr Manuel Kivova, disclosed, with this reinforcement of instructors, the "Lenin" INE now has 19 teachers for the course options in physics and mathematics, Portuguese language, history and geography, biology and chemistry, teacher training, and physical education, for 362 students in all the classes. Another intention expressed by the director is to succeed in filling the gaps with teachers, all certified by the Higher Institute of Educational Sciences; so as to allow for a higher rate of learning for future teachers and also to eliminate the practice that has occurred in Uije and at other intermediate educational institutions, of having students who are finishing called upon to give instruction at the institute, with the aggravating factor that, at times, this is detrimental to the future teachers from the standpoint of scientific and technical knowledge. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Feb 86 p 12] 2909

UNITA ISSUES STAMPS--Jonas Savimbi has found a way of publicizing his cause, by means of a series of stamps entitled "Liberty," and marketed by a millionaire in Florida. Marc Rousse, owner of the Miami company marketing the stamps, declared: "This stamp series may perhaps be the most important one in the entire history of philately, because they are the first ones issued by rebels battling against the Angolan Government." Interested stamp collectors can begin buying the first series of four stamps, which cost \$15 (2,340 escudos), starting on 28 February. Each stamp depicts an aspect of the battle waged by UNITA. One of the stamps shows Savimbi putting on his uniform, and has the following quotation attributed to him: "There are no weapons in the world with the ability to preclude the will of the people forever." Another stamp shows a handshake between a white and a black hand, with the UNITA flag serving as a background. The third stamp depicts the face of a tiger. The fourth stamp in the series shows a profile of Savimbi, with the UNITA flag in the background. Rousse, a native of Paris, who during January sold stamps worth \$2.5 million relating to the rebels in Afghanistan, claimed that, last week, he had 3,000 orders for the new stamps. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Feb 86 p 51] 2909

CSO: 3442/148

BENIN

BRIEFS

ECOWAS ROAD CONSTRUCTION LOAN--Cotonou, 8 Feb (AFP)--The ECOWAS Fund on Friday granted a loan of 1 billion CFA francs to Benin. The loan agreement was signed in Cotonou by the Beninese minister of finance and economy, Mr Hospice Antonio, and the managing director of the ECOWAS Fund, Mr Mahenta Fall. The loan will be used to finance the 215-kilometer Dassa-Parakou Road which links the northern and southern parts of the country and allows Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali, the landlocked countries in the subregion, to have access to the Port of Cotonou. This project forms part of the roads referred to as the second generation which are expected to link up the trans-Saharan network to the transcoastal network. This new action by the bank is the third, after those in connection with the Intelcom project and the bridges over the Mano and Zazue, bringing the total value of its activities in Benin to about 1.714 billion CFA francs. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1214 GMT 8 Feb 86 AB] /7358

OIL CONTRACT QUESTIONED--Dakar, 8 Feb (AFP)--The Beninese Government must rescind its decision to entrust the exploitation of the Seme oil deposit to a company with South African capital if the press reports which appeared concerning the contract are confirmed, the Association of African Jurists (AJA) explained in a communique issued in Dakar yesterday. The JEUNE AFRIQUE weekly magazine recently noted that the Beninese Government had withdrawn the contract for the exploitation of the Seme oil deposit from the Norwegian Saga Petroleum Company and awarded it to the Panoco (Pan Ocean Oil Corporation), a company which is registered in Luxembourg but whose principal shareholder is South African. The AJA wants the Cotonou government to confirm or deny this report and recalls "its unreserved condemnation of all forms of economic political, cultural, or sports relations between African states and the Pretoria regime." [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0810 GMT 8 Feb 86 AB] /7358

TRAINING WITH DPRK JOURNALISTS--The in-service training program jointly organized by the Beninese Journalists Association [Association de Journalistes Beninois], AJB, and the Union of Korean Journalists, UJC, for about 30 professionals in the news sector took place from Monday, 3 February until today, Saturday, 8 February 1986, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Cotonou. It is this morning that the closing ceremony for this training program--an expressive testimony of the ties of fruitful cooperation between our country and the DPRK--took place under the chairmanship of Comrade Ali Houdou, minister of information and communications. Brother Ngassa Happi, a guest of honor and president of the African Sports-writers Union, was also present at the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 Feb 86 AB] /7358

BOTSWANA

OFFICIAL REFUSES COMMENT ON PRESENCE OF ANC'S KASRILS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 86 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — The South African Government have effectively stopped ANC terrorists operating from Botswana.

This was achieved during talks between a South African delegation and the Botswana government in Gaborone on Tuesday.

The office of the Botswana President, Mr Quett Masire, would not comment yesterday when asked about the activities of former University of Natal student Ronnie Kasrils, who is reported to have been freely operating from Botswana and Zimbabwe in attacks against South Africa in the last three years.

A spokesman for President Masire's office confirmed today that Kasrils' name had been mentioned in the talks between the South African delegation officials and Botswana on Tuesday.

But he would go no further than that.

Pressed to answer allegations that Kasrils, a former leader of an ANC cell in Natal, had been operating freely in Bo-

tswana, he said: "I have no further comment."

It is believed that the South African delegation at the talks demanded that Kasrils, a former president of the SRC at the University of Natal, Durban, be expelled from Botswana immediately.

Two Durban people who were on the campus together with Kasrils say they recognised him a month ago just outside Gaborone.

He denied that he was Kasrils.

The Citizen has also established that the Zimbabwe government has warned Kasrils that he is no longer allowed to operate from Zimbabwe.

One of the mitigating factors enforcing the ANC to quit Botswana is the presence of members of the crack SAS British unit, who arrived in the country to help develop Botswana's Defence Force.

The Citizen was told yesterday that a senior colonel of the SAS had told President Masire about five days ago that he did not want ANC terrorists in Botswana.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1282

CHAD

AFTERMATH OF RECENT FIGHTING ASSESSED: THREE SCENARIOS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 26 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text]

The war in Chad is unlikely to escalate into large-scale Libyan-French confrontation. The French military operation "*Epervier*" put into action six days after Libyan troops entered Kouba-Olanga, the government forces' northernmost garrison post, carries more punch than Col. **Moammar Gadaffi** thought it would. With the American Sixth Fleet still in the Gulf of Sirte, wider deployment of the Libyan airforce in Chad, particularly the use of long-range *Tupolev-22* bombers, could encourage direct American involvement.

The timing of the Libyan push defies logic. With the French legislative elections only five weeks away it was abundantly clear that President **François Mitterrand** was looking for an opportunity to strike decisively against Libyan forces if they breached the 16th parallel. Equally surprising is that the attacks on Kouba-Olanga, followed by Koro Toro and Ziguey, were carried out very largely by Libya's "Islamic Legion", a motley collection of rudimentarily-trained southern Chadians and other North Africans under Libyan command. **Goukounie Oueddei's** *Gouvernement d'Union Nationale du Tchad* (GUNT) forces and the *Conseil Démocratique Révolutionnaire* (CDR) forces of his former ally **Acheik Ibn Oumar** appear to have remained at Faya Largeau. To have dispatched the Islamic Legion with a lot of new equipment was militarily a non-starter.

Thus President **Hissein Habré's** *Forces Armées Nationales du Tchad* (FANT) pushed the Libyans out of Kouba-Olanga within hours. Subsequent heavy fighting at Koro Toro and Ziguey resulted in up to a thousand Islamic Legion deaths, with large numbers captured, and a windfall of equipment (including *Cascavel* armoured cars, *Toyotas* equipped with light cannons and rocket launchers and a lot of small arms) for FANT.

The French had planned operation "*Epervier*" for months. French troops and aircraft in Libreville (Gabon) and Bangui (Central African Republic) were put on standby well in advance. Having assessed FANT's successful response to the ground attacks, on 16 February, on the first day of the Franco-

African summit in Paris, 11 French *Jaguar* fighter bombers from Bangui, refuelled in the air by two KC-135s and escorted by four *Mirage* F-1s, bombed the new Libyan-made Wadi Doum airstrip¹ in northern Chad. (Contrary to some reports, the airstrip was put out of action for only a few days).

The following morning, before the French had been able to install fully their *Crotale* anti-aircraft missile system in Ndjamená, a Libyan *Tupolev*-22 dropped a bomb² on the runway there. It was surprising that the French should have bombed Wadi Doum before adequately establishing air defences around Ndjamená. After all, the Libyans are known to have seven *Tupolev*-22s, which have a long enough range to reach Ndjamená without refuelling. Mitterrand perhaps believed the political timing of the Wadi Doum operation was important. In any event, air defences have now been installed at Ndjamená, and, significantly, at the Bangui airbase.

As has been noted recently (AC Vol 27 No 2), Habré's internal political position has improved considerably. GUNT's claims to a southern front now lack any substance, especially after Col. **Alphonse Kotiga**, leader of the southern "*Codos Rouges*", signed an agreement with Habré on 7 February. What is more, Kotiga rallied together with **Thiam Tidjani**, the CDR European spokesman. We also understand Gen. **Djibril Djogo**, leader of the *Front Démocratique du Tchad*, is back in Ndjamená. Ach-eik Ibn Oumar, who was visiting Paris³ at the time of the Libyan attack in Chad, would like to split from Libya, but cannot do so while his CDR troops remain in Libyan clutches. Goukounie is thus under great pressure to do something to stem the tide of support for Habré. Yet Goukounie's troops did not take part significantly in the recent battles with FANT. Hence the thesis that the war is primarily designed to bolster Gadaffi's own political position in Tripoli and the Arab world.

Gadaffi certainly realised shortly after the American-imposed deadline for US citizens to leave Libya (AC Vol 27 No 2) that the Sixth Fleet would not attack him, and that its threatening presence had gained him Arab support. Factional fighting in Libya (AC Vol 27 No-1) could be temporarily assuaged by a Libyan military response to external enemies⁴, i.e. the US and France. And Gadaffi doubtless remembered that President **Giscard d'Estaing** did not respond to the Libyan attack in 1981, which

also came during a French pre-election period. Arguably, this time Gadaffi has misjudged both the state of French politics and Mitterrand's character.

So far the French response, notably the bombing of Wadi Doum, has been well-received by all in France except the *Parti Communiste*. The right wing qualified its support by pointing out the threat posed by Libyan *Tupolevs* before the air defences at Ndjamenas had been installed. The French airforce explanation is that Libyan aircraft could have used Wadi Doum as a base for a much larger attack on Ndjamenas.

There appear to be three broad military scenarios for Chad in the short-term: 1) Libyan forces withdraw, leaving FANT in control of the same territory as before the offensive, 2) FANT forces, supported with French air cover, and buoyed by their initial successes, try to retake Faya-Largeau, or 3) Libyan forces are reinforced with the aim of securing both victory over the French and Libyan control over a larger part of the north.

The third scenario, though unlikely, cannot be discounted. Gadaffi is notoriously unpredictable. The **Soviets** and **East Germans**, who provide arms and technical assistance for Libya's armed forces, are unlikely to encourage a major military campaign. But Gadaffi does now have 6,000 Libyan troops in northern Chad, with hundreds of armoured cars, ZSU anti-aircraft guns, and armed *Toyotas*. Numerically FANT is stronger (20,000 men, of whom 3-4,000 are Goranes - Habré's own soldiers). But fire-power would be more balanced.

The recent delivery to FANT of French weapons, including 24 AML armoured personnel carriers, and emergency deliveries of reportedly \$4m of American equipment (with \$6m more pledged for 1986) will up the stakes. The French, moreover, have tacitly agreed to give FANT air-cover in any new engage-

ments with Libyans, provided Habré is not the aggressor. So it would seem that scenario 3 would end in failure for the Libyans unless the Libyan airforce could beat the French airforce - a prospect which is inconceivable logistically, technically and in terms of pilot skills. *Operation Epervier* revolves entirely around air-power. In contrast to *Operation Manta* in 1983, when 3,000 *legionnaires* were deployed up to the 16th parallel, only 700 men have been committed this time. Their main job is to guard Ndjamenas airport and the six *Jaguars* and four *Mirage* F-Is now based there.

Footnotes

1. None of the SAM-6 missiles guarding the 3,800m airstrip was activated.
2. Three bombs were dropped, with only one hitting the runway. The *Tupolev* probably released the bombs from about 5,000m. Though the French have now installed three radar systems in Ndjamenas (*Aladins*, semi-mobile *Centauris* and mobile TRS 2215s), they lack an early-warning system. A Sudanese civilian aircraft flew undetected over Ndjamenas to French consternation. The American AWACs, which were briefly in Sudan in 1983, are no longer in the vicinity. The *Crotales* can be deployed against aircraft up to 8,000m, but are powerless against low-flying bombers.
3. Acheik was received both by Guy Penne at the *Elysee* and at the *Quai d'Orsay* within days of the Libyan attacks. His arrival in Paris together with GUNT foreign affairs spokesman Adoum Togoi, coincided with an invitation to eight French journalists to inspect GUNT's positions in the north. Neither Acheik nor Togoi seemed to be aware of the timing of the Libyan attack.

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

AID FOR AIRPORT EXPANSION--Ambouli Airport. Funding from Kuwait and Abu Dhabi will be used to finance the extension of the Djibouti-Ambouli airport, particularly the terminal extension, for which SOFREAVIA will provide engineering and design work. [Text] [Paris AFRICA DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jan 86 p 16] /8309

CSO: 3400/1272

GABON

BRIEFS

OIL PROSPECTING--Two American oil firms are making final preparations to begin a search for oil deposits on more than 1,600 square kilometres of ocean floor near Gabon. The two companies--Conoco and Exxon--signed a contract on Nov. 15th in Libreville with the Government of Gabon which permits them to begin oil exploration. President Omar Bongo of Gabon personally presided over the signing ceremony, which was the result of 15 extensive rounds of negotiations between the oil companies and the government. Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, Gabonese minister of mines and petroleum, praised the Conoco-Exxon team's approach to the negotiations, emphasising that they were conducted in a harmonious atmosphere in which efforts were made by both sides to reach a mutually beneficial agreement. The research and exploration contract stems from Gabon's call in 1984 for bids on potential off-shore oil fields. The field Conoco and Exxon will be exploring is known as Simba Marine. It is near Sette Cama on the southeastern coast of Gabon. Each company is putting up half the costs of the exploration, with Conoco acting as the operator. As the first step, Conoco plans to open offices in Libreville and Port Gentil, before the search for oil begins. [Text] [Paris AFRICA DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jan 86 p 12] /8309

CSO: 3400/1272

JONATHAN DISCUSSES COUP, ADMITS ALLIANCE WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Mike Pitso]

[Text]

IN his first interview since falling from power last month, Lesotho's former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan has blamed four foreign powers — including South Africa — for the toppling of his government.

Interviewed by Weekly Mail at his home at Ha Rakolo in the district of Laribe about 70km north of Maseru, Jonathan accused South Africa, the United States, Britain and West Germany for the collapse of his government.

American and British people in Maseru had informed him before the coup that their governments were not satisfied with the presence in Maseru of diplomatic missions from the Soviet Union, China and North Korea because these countries were infiltrating what they saw as their sphere of influence.

Jonathan said last month's economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa was part of the plan to overthrow his government.

During the siege, he had appealed to Britain and the United States to send emergency aid, but both countries

"did not even have the courtesy to reply" to his request.

The deposed leader said did not regret establishing diplomatic relations with communist countries and, if he returned to power through elections, he would have more communist diplomatic missions.

South Africa had earlier threatened to repatriate thousands of Lesotho migrant workers in order to create a situation of instability in his country, he said.

Jonathan said Lesotho's new military rulers had threatened to ban public politics in Lesotho. He warned them not to take these "drastic steps" as that was tantamount to dictatorship.

He denied having built up a private army before the military takeover. He said the Youth League of his party were trained by North Koreans as part of his efforts to build up the people's militia in order to augment the facilities of the army.

He admitted that his party had allied itself with ANC. He did not regret it because the ANC was the future government of South Africa, he said.

He described South Africa's apartheid policies were a threat to the peace and security of the whole of Southern Africa.

He called on South Africa to talk to the ANC "before the door is shut in their faces".

Jonathan — who called off elections in his country when it was clear he was losing them and failed to hold elections for 15 years — also called on the new military rulers in Lesotho to hold general elections in which he would participate.

Lesotho's rulers must return the country to democracy if they wanted to be respected internationally, he said.

Representative of the British High Commission in Maseru described Jonathan's allegations against his government as nonsense. The British government did not interfere in the internal affairs of countries with which it has diplomatic relations.

It is a matter entirely for Lesotho to choose the countries with which it had diplomatic relations, he said.

A spokesman for the American embassy declined to comment.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1284

LESOTHO

EMERGENCE OF UNIQUE POLITICAL SYSTEM PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

A unique political system blending military dictatorship with private enterprise and socialism is likely to be developed in Lesotho in the wake of the coup last month.

The emergence of such a system is predicted by political experts in Maseru — provided the military leaders can retain the power they seized from former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan on January 19.

Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, and his fellow officers face a number of possible challenges to their dominance.

Some could come from within the military itself. One of the sparks that set off the coup was a split in the country's army, the Lesotho Paramilitary Force (LPF), commanded by General Lekhanya, whose authority was being challenged by a relatively radical faction.

The leaders of the faction were arrested or killed in the shoot-out at the LPF barracks that coincided with the coup and General Lekhanya appears to have re-established his command of the LPF. However, he must bear in mind that most members of the LPF were members of Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party.

Jonathan is reported to have packed the LPF with BNP members to ensure the loyalty of the armed forces to his unelected government.

Another cause of the coup was the threat posed to the army by the BNP Youth League, which had been armed by Chief Jonathan as a kind of palace guard to further ensure his continuance in power.

The youth leaguers have reportedly been disarmed by the army following the coup but their loyalties presumably remain unchanged and the Military Council may have to keep a close watch on them.

Knowledgeable observers expect the council to put an indefinite ban on party political activity to halt the political feuding that has torn the country since independence. Reconciliation will be their aim.

Under the first order issued by the Military Council the country will be administered by King Moshoeshoe II, acting on the advice of the council, and a group of Ministers appointed by the king.

The politicians would appear to have been sidelined and this may not sit well with them or the politically conscious Basotho in general, who were supporting about half a dozen different parties at the time of the

coup in spite of Chief Jonathan's autocratic hold on power.

Some Basotho believe, however, that their countrymen will welcome a break from the political warring and support the Military Council's attempts at reconciliation.

The problems faced by the government would then be largely economic — and also South African. The Military Council has apparently accepted that it has no counter to Pretoria's ability to blockade Lesotho into submission and will make it difficult if not impossible for the ANC to use Lesotho as a base for subversion.

Because of its lack of natural resources Lesotho will continue to practise what one prominent Mosotho recently referred to as

"the politics of poverty". It will continue to rely heavily on foreign aid and foreign investment capital. The new government is expected to make a big effort to attract private foreign investment and also to encourage private enterprise among Basotho.

At the same time it will, some analysts believe, have to adopt some socialist practices to meet the aspirations of a population consisting largely of relatively well-educated peasants.

The new government is, therefore, likely, in spite of the basic conservatism of the military leaders, to increase public and state participation in the economy.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1284

LESOTHO

PRAGMATISM REPORTEDLY CHARACTERIZES NEW GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Mar 86 p 16

[Text]

Lesotho's new military rulers have gone to great pains to convince the outside world that their coup was not engineered by South Africa and that they are not lackeys of Pretoria.

True though that may be, the coup was certainly good news for Pretoria. It replaced the troublesome and unco-operative Leabua Jonathan regime with a considerably more friendly and pragmatic military government. Best of all, it closed Lesotho as an easy channel of subversion for the ANC.

From the evidence now available, however, Pretoria would be ill-advised to regard the new Lesotho as a pliant vassal state. Conversations with key people in Maseru indicate that the government headed by Major-General Metsing Lekhanya will be no more friendly to Pretoria than it has to be.

Pragmatism will be the watchword. Maseru will try to do what is required to keep its muscular neighbour from reimposing the blockade that painfully demonstrated the ease with which South Africa could break Lesotho's economy. If this means neutering the ANC in the kingdom, so be it.

At the same time Lesotho will take whatever benefits it can get from access to South Africa's jobs and markets. It might also accept more technical and economic aid than the Jonathan regime was prepared to receive.

Whether Lesotho will turn a blind eye to South Africa's apartheid evils as Swaziland has done is not yet known. The new government is still finding its feet and policy details are still being worked out. But it almost certainly will not be as vociferous in denouncing apartheid as Chief Jonathan was.

Maseru has given no indication of whether Lesotho, like Botswana, will resist South African pressure for the signing of a "mutual security pact" (Pretoria's euphemism for an anti-ANC pact) or whether it will follow Swaziland's example and sign.

A more elaborate agreement like South Africa's Nkomati accord with Mozambique appears unlikely, even unnecessary, given Lesotho's willingness to co-operate with Pretoria on key issues.

Also unknown at this stage is how Maseru will feel about the opening of a South African trade office like the one in Mbabane. The Swaziland office was hailed as something of a diplomatic breakthrough for Africa's polecat government and Pretoria would probably be even more eager to open one in Lesotho.

Though none of these options was dismissed by officials interviewed in Maseru, the impression was gained that Lesotho will as far as possible avoid formalising arrangements from which Pretoria can make political capital.

However, if Lesotho can get definite benefits in trade, technical and

economic aid through having a similar office in Maseru, the military rulers may well accept the idea.

General Lekhanya's government will probably refrain from emulating Chief Jonathan's efforts to turn opposition to apartheid into a growth industry. It is unlikely, for instance, to pull stunts like Jonathan's attempt some years ago to get international aid by pretending that vital trade routes had been blocked by the alleged closure of the Transkei border.

Dubious though some may have been, Jonathan's methods succeeded. Western nations anxious to shield the little kingdom against its "bullying" neighbour diverted a relatively large proportion of their aid allocations to Lesotho. In the 10 years from 1974, foreign aid for capital projects increased from 3 percent of Lesotho's gross domestic product to 20 percent.

Ironically, however, during this period Lesotho became increasingly dependent on South Africa, possibly because Jonathan devoted more energy to protecting the position of his own unelected party than to promoting economic development.

By the time Jonathan was overthrown, more than half of Lesotho's gross national product was being generated in South Africa (mainly from migrant workers' earnings). And more than 70 percent of Lesotho government revenue was coming from the Southern African Customs Union that the kingdom shares with the Republic and Swaziland and Botswana.

In addition, Lesotho's trade imbalance with her neighbour had become hopelessly lopsided — R460 million of Lesotho imports from South Africa in 1984 against a mere R10 million of exports to the Republic.

This situation gives Pretoria several levers it can pull to force Lesotho into compliance with its wishes. (If it used any, it would probably favour the economic blockade whose efficacy has already been proved.)

Glimpses into the thinking at top levels of the Lekhanya government indicate that it will adapt pragmatically to these realities. Since Lesotho cannot count on outside help on the massive scale needed to overcome its dependence on South Africa, the government will capitalise on that dependence while at the same time trying to reduce it.

Aside from the South African issue, the main foreign relations problem facing the Lekhanya government is what to do about the close ties Chief Jonathan developed with communist countries in the last few years of his rule.

Jonathan opened Lesotho's doors to Russia, China and North Korea, all of whom set up embassies in Maseru, and to several other communist states that established non-resident diplomatic ties. Cuba is said to have been about to open an embassy when Jonathan was toppled.

Considering that he got little direct aid from any of them — other than some technical assistance from the North Koreans in building a new

stadium — Jonathan's motives in opening these relationships are obscure. If his aim was to annoy Pretoria, he certainly succeeded — possibly more than he envisaged. The impending arrival of the Cubans may have been the last straw that provoked the South African economic blockade.

Ostensibly the blockade was aimed against the ANC's presence in Lesotho, but it may well have been intended also to bring down Jonathan.

General Lekhanya's government has kicked out the North Korean technicians but left the embassy untouched. It has made no move against the Soviets or the Chinese either. However, it has made overtures to South Korea for restoring the diplomatic relations suspended by Jonathan.

The thinking apparently is that if the North Koreans want to stay alongside the South Koreans, well and good. If they want to leave in a huff, also good. Prominently placed people in Maseru see the North Koreans and the Soviets as trouble-makers and would be happy to see them go.

The Chinese, recognised in many African countries as non-interferers, would probably be welcome to stay.

But Maseru will almost certainly resist any effort by South Africa to choose Lesotho's friends. This would no more be accepted than were the reported efforts made by some in South Africa to force Lesotho to send back political refugees.

3 April 1986

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN PEKING--Maseru--Lesotho is to establish an embassy in Peking at ambassadorial level, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Maseru yesterday. The spokesman told Sapa's correspondent two officials left Maseru for Peking on Thursday to set up the embassy. They are Mr Calvin Tlalajoe, who will be third secretary, and Miss Alina Sebotsa, who will be personal secretary. The ambassador has not yet been named, but it is understood from reliable sources that he will be Mr Chaka Ntsane, formerly government secretary and ambassador to Rome. Lesotho and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic relations in May 1983 during the visit to China by Chief Leabua Jonathan, then Prime Minister. China established a mission in Maseru soon afterwards. China's first ambassador to Lesotho is Mr Mou Ping, who has a staff of six diplomats. Lesotho severed relations with Taiwan in 1983 during Chief Jonathan's visit to Peking--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 86 p 11] /9317

19 KOREANS EXPELLED--Maseru, Tuesday--Lesotho's new military rulers expelled 19 North Korean technicians from the country at the weekend. A North Korean embassy spokesman said no reason had been given for the deportation of the men who worked on agricultural projects and were involved in reconstructing Lesotho's main sports stadium here. They were put on a chartered flight to Mozambique, he said. Diplomatic sources said army ruler Major-General Justin Lekhanya expelled the North Koreans apparently at the instigation of South Africa, which encircles this tiny kingdom and helped topple prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan by imposing a crippling economic siege last month. Gen Lekhanya also believed the North Koreans were arming youthful members of Chief Jonathan's Basutoland National Party, they said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 86 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/1285

MALAWI

TOBACCO SCHEME REGISTERS MARKED PRODUCTIVITY SUCCESS

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 15-22 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Isaac Chirwa]

[Text]

OVER K6 MILLION was cropped by the Kasungu Flue-Cured Tobacco Authority (KFCTA) during the last season, it was learnt this week.

In an interview with 'Malawi News' this week, a senior official of KFCTA said that in its five-year life-span, the authority has almost trebled its revenue — shooting from K2.6 million in 1980/81 to K6.03 million during the 1984/85 season, which is an astonishing increase of 132 per cent.

The authority is an off shoot from a CCDC funded flue-cured tobacco farming scheme initiated during the colonial days for the benefit of white settlers only and which due to poor performance was about to fold up, if it wasn't for the intervention of His Excellency the Life President, who decided to turn it into a training scheme. Subsequently an Act of Parliament was passed in November 1968, proclaiming the establishment of the Kasungu Flue-Cured Tobacco Authority.

Targeted at small and medium scale farmers with the objective of training them how to successfully grow flue-cured tobacco, and then settle such trained farmers within the surroundings of KFCTA, the authority has not only been effective in its goals but made marked strides in the tobacco sector in the country, an area which is Malawi's top foreign reserve earner.

"We now command 10 per cent of national flue-cured tobacco production, an achievement which could not even be preceived in the colonial days," remarked the senior official, pointing out that this is so because of an increase in yield output from 1.4 million kg in 1980/81, which was the last production under the previous management, to 2.2 million kg during the last season.

YIELD

The official however pointed out that the rise is not due to an increased hecrag, as one would normally expect — which in fact has decreased by 6 per cent from 1,269 hectares the scheme took off with, but it is a result of an increasing yield per hectare.

Quoting figures, he stated that as opposed to a yield per hectare of 1,152 kg, five years ago, the authority is now putting out 1,902 kg out of every hectare, which represents a 65 per cent rise and that the price per kg has also risen by 66 per cent from K1.6 realised in the 1980/81 season.

"What this means in essence then is that the authority, in its training scheme, emphasises on producing tobacco of high quality," said the official, while attributing

the success to the wise and pragmatic policies of His Excellency the Life President, who is the Minister for Agriculture, which has enabled the tenant farmers themselves to be involved, through various committees, in decision-making and ensured the availability of highly trained extension and management staff, "who are now, with the exception of the financial controller, all Malawians."

On achieving its goal of training and settling farmers, the official disclosed that from a 85 per cent failure five years ago, the scheme has been such successful that in the past two years it has registered a mere 2 per cent failure "which is so meagre that we can safely say that we are 100 per

cent effective now."

INTAKE

The KFCTA trains its 200-person annual intake, for a course with a minimum period of two years, on its five Mpasadzi farms where it provides them with housing accommodation in addition to wages. The graduates are settled at any of the four settlement schemes — Growers scheme, Tsemembe, Linyangwa, and Mpasadzi.

The training opportunities are open to all Malawians, regardless of their education level, said the senior official, adding however that the applicant must be couples and interested in farming.

"This is because we want the programme to benefit families," explained the official.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1294

MALAWI

BUMPER CROPS PREDICTED, SURPLUS STORAGE PROBLEMS

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial Report]

[Text]

MALAWIANS are, once more, assured of food security this year — the result of hard work which has seen fields full of beautiful crops of maize, groundnuts and tobacco to mention but a few.

The food security message has been sealed by His Excellency the Life President, Mchikumba Number One who has concluded his country-wide crop inspection tour in Ntcheu with great satisfaction that not only will his people have enough food to feed themselves throughout the year, but a huge surplus to carry them into the future.

In the case of maize, the major staple food, the surplus will be so great that the problem will not be how to eat it but how to store it so that it is not eaten by rodents or does not rot due to poor handling.

The Life President's message on the crop situation has been loud and clear. Since January 11 when he opened his crop inspection tour in Mwanza, the Ngwazi expressed happiness with his people's response to

agriculture. In Mwanza, for example, which was termed bush in the colonial days, the Life President saw different types of crops doing very well.

Similarly in Chikwawa and Nsanje where people used to depend on millet, the Life President saw beautiful crops of maize — a sign of properly diversified agriculture.

In Blantyre and Chiradzulu, the Life President was impressed with the way the people are utilising the land which he had acquired for them from estate owners.

Nkhata Bay in the North is another graphic example of the great change in the people's social conditions following the Ngwazi's appeals to his people to work hard in the fields.

It is heartening that Malaŵi continues to have surplus food when many countries in Africa are suffering from lack of food.

But the Ngwazi has ended his visit with an important message to his people — to store their surplus maize properly as Admarc will buy only that amount it will be able to store effectively.

This is a welcome and timely advice. It is unwise to waste that which has already been gained.

MALAWI

REGIONAL TRANSPORT TALKS, BID TO OVERCOME TRANSIT HITCHES

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

MALAWI has called on delegates attending a two-day 'tripartite review meeting on UNDP/UNCTAD project' to examine the main transit transport problems faced by landlocked countries in the Southern Africa sub-region.

The call was made by the Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Edward Bwanali when he opened the meeting in Blantyre yesterday.

Mr. Bwanali urged the delegates — drawn from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe to find a solution which will make an effective contribution to alleviate and overcome transit transport problems in all aspects in the sub-region.

The Minister explained that Malawi has made great strides in the development of transport and communications since the

attainment of Independence in 1964 due to the wise, dynamic and far-sighted leadership of His Excellency the Life President.

He said that due to the faith and trust its co-operating partners have in the Life President, Malawi has been assisted in her development programmes both at bilateral and multilateral levels by the donor community.

Giving the background of the project, the Minister said it commenced its field operations in May, 1979 following Zambia's specific request for operational assistance in the movement of her import/export traffic, through the Dar-es-Salaam/Lusaka corridor.

In August, 1980 and December, 1982, the project activities were expanded to include all the SADCC member states of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the Minister stated.

The objectives of the project are to identify and analyse problems and bot-

tlenecks in the regional transit transport system that contribute to increased costs and lowered levels of services, and to suggest means of overcoming them.

This calls for the improvements of the regional transport network, including adequate conventions and agreements to regulate international transport, the Minister added.

Mr. Bwanali pointed out that the long term ones are to foster the economic and social development of the landlocked countries of the Southern African sub-region by alleviating the transit transport problems, including reduction of costs, improvement in the quality of access to the sea and to world markets, and minimising foreign exchange outflows.

"In this regard, the project is to make a major contribution to a better foreign sector performance of these countries and to the promotion of foreign trade as well as to the reduction of the burden of transit traffic for neighbouring transit countries, and the stabilisation of their invisible earnings," the Minister stated.

He added: "It is my sincere conviction that all the nine participating countries have articulated the need to improve transport and communications facilities, both to meet the demands of their domestic economies and to make possible increased inter-regional co-operation among themselves."

Speaking earlier, the deputy UNDP resident

representative in Malawi, Mr. M. B. Ganda said the basic tenet of the UNDP activities is to provide technical assistance and transfer of technical knowledge to meet the economic and social needs of developing countries.

Mr. Ganda said that UNDP works fully to create conditions necessary for the increase in the output of food, industrial products and for the improvement and expansion of housing, health, education, transport and communication facilities.

Also speaking at the meeting, the senior economist at UNCTAD in Geneva, Dr. Anthony Ngorano, thanked Malawi for the continued support it provides to the project headquarters and for hosting the meeting.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1294

BRIEFS

ARMY RECRUITMENT--The Malawi Army will carry out recruitment exercises from March 7 to 10, the Office of the President and Cabinet announced in Lilongwe yesterday. The announcement said six districts--Rumphi, Mzimba, Dowa, Nkhotakota, Thyolo and Chiradzulu--will be covered during the exercise. According to the programme, the recruitment exercise will be conducted at district headquarters starting at 7.30 a.m. On March 7 recruitment will take place at Rumphi, Dowa and Thyolo district headquarters while on March 10, the recruitment will be conducted at Mzimba, Nkhotakota and Chiradzulu district headquarters, the announcement added. All interested persons are asked to report at district headquarters as indicated in the programme. Applicants should be between 18 and 23 years old, they should be unmarried, of a good height, physically fit, and should possess at least a primary school leaving certificate with a testimonial from the last school attended.--Mana [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 27 Feb 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/1294

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO ACCUSES MONAMO OF CONSPIRING WITH FRELIMO

Monamo Leader Refutes Charges

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 28 Jan 86 p 17

[Text] Statements by the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) regarding the Mozambican Nationalist Movement (MONAMO) were categorically denied to us by Dr Maximo Dias, president of the directorate of the latter of these two movements in opposition to the FRELIMO regime, as we have already had occasion to note.

Such statements, contained in the latest issue of the bulletin A LUTA CONTINUA, a RENAMO organ, and printed in our 7 January edition, are obviously solely the responsibility of that organization and it would be lamentable if MONAMO understood them to be anything else. Nonetheless, we are publishing the clarifications contained in a letter which we received from Maximo Dias, in which he states: "MONAMO has never made any pact nor will it make any pact with Marxism-Leninism, and it has always supported and defended the political position of the Mozambican National Resistance and the legitimate and determining causes in the civil war in Mozambique, despite the individualistic and divisive conduct of Dr Evo Fernandes, the current secretary general of RENAMO."

Elaborating, the MONAMO president explained: "It is not true that President Samora Machel agreed to include MONAMO leaders in his administration,' nor is it true that MONAMO 'is giving information to the SNASP [People's National Security Services].'"

Denying that "Maximo Dias has had various contacts or even a single contact with the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Lisbon or anywhere else, not even to deliver a letter addressed to President Machel," the letter describes as "completely false" the report that Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, president of Libya, intends to donate \$12 million to finance MONAMO and that his representative in Lisbon had met with Maximo Dias for this purpose. This last denial had already been reported in our last issue of DIABO.

Samora Machel Letter

MONAMO confirms, however, that it sent a letter to Samora Machel and has requested that we print said letter. We are doing so simply by way of documentation and so that we may immediately express our doubts about the success

of these good intentions of the movement led by Maximo Dias, because, needless to say, we do not believe that the Mozambican dictator merits the trust of anyone, whoever he may be. We also reject the idea that one can--as MONAMO has done--"recognize the justice of the struggle which FRELIMO has waged against colonialism," much less consider Samora Machel to be a leader who won "with the support of a whole people," when it is common knowledge that the illegal FRELIMO regime is installed in Mozambique thanks only to the Portuguese communists and their erstwhile socialist allies. Be that as it may, the letter reads as follows:

"MONAMO, the Mozambican Nationalist Movement, headquartered in the Republic of Mozambique, addresses this letter to Your Excellency, very respectfully and begging your indulgence, to explain and request the following:

"1. As a political organization, MONAMO constitutes an opposition to the political and constitutional regime imposed by the FRELIMO Party. Thus,

"2. It declares its solidarity with RENAMO, the Mozambican National Resistance, with respect to the determining causes in the struggle which that organization has been waging against the political, economic and social regime which has led the people into the current poignant and critical situation in the country. However,

"3. MONAMO recognizes the justice of the liberation struggle which the Mozambican Liberation Front waged against colonialism, a struggle which Your Excellency, Mr President, led and in which he was victorious, achieving national political independence, with the support of all the people, who aspired to freedom from the foreign political occupation.

"4. Although it might seem incongruous to address this letter to Your Excellency, Mr President, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, MONAMO also recognizes that Your Excellency, inspired by patriotism and aware of the suffering of a whole people, has sought political solutions for national reconciliation, which has not yet been achieved, and the national peace desired by all the nationalists continues to elude the warring spirits. Thus,

"5. Because MONAMO cannot negotiate a military truce, we ask Your Excellency, Mr President, to surmount all the obstacles and, for the sake of duty and the love of our people, seek a dialogue with the RENAMO nationalists, to arrive at peace, eliminating the determining causes of the national opposition.

"6. Mr President, you cannot for any reason remain insensitive to the affliction of the people, who have been denied their legitimate right to the exercise of the fundamental guarantees and liberties consecrated in the Universal Declaration of Human and Civil Rights and who are suffering the horrors of civil war, famine, disease and despair, in short, of chaos, which is manifest and is publicly stated in the print media, on radio and television; namely, when they present moving appeals to the international community. Under the circumstances,

"6. MONAMO is fully disposed to assist in the titanic task of national reconstruction, under the aegis of a new and democratic political organization, during

this second decade of national independence. MONAMO reaffirms its confidence in Your Excellency's cited patriotic and nationalistic spirit. Mr President, you are the only individual who can create the conditions for a national and fraternal understanding among sons of the same people, without need of dangerous foreign military aid and without any further spilling of the blood of innocent Mozambicans.

"With the most respectful compliments of the nationalists of MONAMO, an organization born under the sign of Nationalism and Progress, for peace, equality and unity."

Along with the clarification, the MONAMO president also sent us a copy of a letter which he sent in August 1985 to the secretary general of RENAMO and which we are not publishing, not only because some of its passages are illegible but, primarily, because it deals with problems which solely concern the two movements. It is very clear that, in this matter, the Portuguese are not interested in the disagreements among the adversaries of Samora Machel, but rather in the liberation of the Mozambican people from the despotism which is oppressing them.

RENAMO Still active

Meanwhile, the RENAMO guerrillas are still active in several areas of the country. The most important action was reported in Quelimane province, when 300 RENAMO soldiers took Marromeu and destroyed the sugar installations, of vital importance to the Mozambican economy.

Since then, the guerrillas have continued to maintain strong control over the lines of communication in Maputo Province; they attacked a convoy in the area of Loamba, 75 kilometers from the capital. Both reports have been confirmed by the government radio.

A RENAMO communique also reports several operations in Inhambane, Nampula, Manica and Sofala provinces, notably the attack in Sofala Province against military positions on the outskirts of the city of Beira.

Despots Help Despots

Jorge Correia, RENAMO's envoy in Europe, flatly denied that the Republic of South Africa has resumed its support to the Mozambican rebels or that RENAMO president Afonso Dhlakama had taken refuge in Malawi last August, during the offensive of the forces of FRELIMO and Zimbabwe against the resistance bases in the Gorongosa mountains.

It should be noted, however, that the People's Republic of Mozambique was offered aid by the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose chief of state, Ali Khamenei, a personage invented by the sinister "ayatolla" Khomeini, was in Maputo during a visit to the Front Line countries. Khamenei heard the usual accusations from Samora Machel against the Republic of South Africa--as if the Incomati Accord had never existed--and discussed supplying petroleum and other forms of support to the FRELIMO regime. Despots help one another.

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 21

[Text] The clarifications which Maximo Dias, president of the directorate of MONAMO, offered to this weekly regarding the statements contained in the bulletin A LUTA CONTINUA, a RENAMO organ, are totally rejected by Paulo Oliveira, director of the RENAMO publication.

In a letter addressed to us, Paulo Oliveira "reaffirms everything that was written in that bulletin," specifically with regard to the contacts between MONAMO, on one side, and FRELIMO and Libya, on the other.

According to the director of the RENAMO bulletin, Maximo Dias visited Tripoli twice, in September and November 1987, at the invitation of the Libyan authorities; the movement led by Maximo Dias received, through Sweden, a \$10,000 donation, financed by Department D-13 of SNASP [People's National Security Service], Samora Machel's political police. Paulo Oliveiro also said that on 21 December 1985, Maximo Dias publicly stated that he had "been invited by FRELIMO to join the administration in Maputo."

In the view of RENAMO, which denies the existence of any MONAMO operations in Mozambique, the latter movement serves the politics of Maputo and was created to serve FRELIMO's propaganda interests.

These are the basic points in the letter from Paulo Oliveira, which we feel should be published here to close the subject once and for all. If either party is interested in continuing the debate, the forum should obviously be their own publications. We reiterate what we said here last week in this regard: We are not interested in the disagreements among Samora Machel's adversaries, but in the liberation of the Mozambican people from the despotism which is oppressing them.

6362

CSO: 3442/151

3 April 1986

MOZAMBIQUE

SOVIET DONATION SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Toward the middle of this month, the Soviet Ship Chernyakhovsk is scheduled to arrive at the port of Nacala in Nampula Province. It will be bringing our country a donation consisting, among other things, of cloth, blankets, articles of clothing, shoes, radios, metal dishes, soap and articles of female adornment, totaling 10 million rubles (about 500,000 contos). This information was released by Yuri Sepeliov, Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, at a press conference held last Saturday as part of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of an agreement for economic and trade cooperation between our two countries being officially celebrated tomorrow.

The donation, which is within the scope of the trade exchange agreement between the two countries, consists of gratuitous aid being given to Mozambique by the Soviet Union to stimulate agricultural production in our country's northern provinces, according to Yuri Sepeliov.

The Soviet ambassador recalled that in 1984, his country provided mozambique with a similar donation, also totaling 10 million rubles, and that in November 1985, it gave Maputo 2,000 tons of rice.

With regard to trade relations, Yuri Sepeliov said that during the first official visit made by our country's minister of foreign trade to the Soviet Union last year an agreement was signed calling for the mutual exchange of goods in the next 5 years and that a program was set up to promote trade development during the same period.

At the same time, the trade representative of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo said that, with regard to the current year, it was agreed that Mozambique will supply 10 million rubles' worth of goods and the Soviet Union 70 million.

Speaking of cooperation between the two countries in the fishing sector, Ambassador Yuri Sepeliov said that the Soviet Union is presently giving our country assistance for the establishment of three centers aimed at supporting small-scale fishing.

He also said that, within the next few years, the Soviet Union intends to furnish three fishing vessels to the joint Mozambican-Soviet enterprise, MOSOPESCA, to be added to the seven ships now in operation.

In addition, the Soviet diplomat referred to the effort being made by his country to train qualified technical personnel in this sector by having Mozambican youth sent to the Soviet Union each year to attend intermediate and advanced courses in the fishing domain.

Finally, Yuri Sepeliov spoke of the activity going on at the port of Maputo, particularly the maritime overhaul complex built by the Soviet Union in 1982, and said that this complex had already put about 300 domestic and foreign vessels back into operation.

8568/9190
CSO. 3442/140

MOZAMBIQUE

CHINHAMACUNGO COOPERATIVE STARTS GROWTH PHASE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The management of the Pilot Agricultural Cooperative of Chinhamacungo in Manica Province has announced the start of a vast program of activities, some already underway, designed to improve the standard of living of its cooperants.

With regard to the housing sector, the action being taken by the cooperative's administration calls for the construction of improved dwellings for the cooperative's members. As part of the same program, in addition to the dwelling, each cooperant will be entitled to a set of furniture to be manufactured by the members themselves.

Six of the 156 members of the cooperative are now enjoying improved housing and the specified furniture.

The cooperants' present nutritional requirements are guaranteed by the cooperative. Zeca Lampiao, president of the cooperative, said that the distribution of food products is made on an equal basis among the members and that there have been few problems in this regard inasmuch as the food received from the cooperative is supplemented with foodstuffs produced in the members' own collective farms.

To make better provision for the nutritional needs of the members, the cooperative plans to raise 80 rabbits, an unspecified number of ducks and an increased number of cattle--as many as 30 head. It should be noted that the cooperative also has goats among other animals.

Day Nursery

A day nursery, whose capacity was not revealed, is presently operating on a full-time basis in the Agricultural Cooperative of Chinhamacungo and, according to President Lampiao, its purpose is to take care of the members' children while the parents are at work.

Two women, also members of the cooperative, were recently trained in Manica Province and they are presently employed in looking after the children at the day nursery.

The nursery is having difficulty due to the lack of toys for the children.

The cooperative currently has only one automobile and one tractor in operation. The other equipment is out of service because of a lack of spare parts.

A total of 99 cooperants are now attending classes in adult literacy and education in the pilot organization. The pupils are divided among the first-, second-, and third-year classes.

8568/9190

CS0: 3442/140

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CHOKWE RICE HARVEST--Last week the first rice harvest conducted by Lionde Seed Enterprise in Chokwe District in Gaza was concluded; the harvest had been underway for several days in that part of the country. According to Joseph Jack, our correspondent in Chokwe, this is the first time that the rice harvest has been carried out so early in the year in that area. Previous harvests were always conducted in April and May. The recent harvest, which got underway on 22 January, resulted from the seeding of 93 hectares with I-R 52 type rice. Commenting on the yield achieved, Lapiao Sidumo, head of the firm's information and statistics department, said that 5.7 tons per hectare were harvested, thus exceeding the forecast of 3.9 tons per hectare. He also said that the next rice campaign calls for the seeding of 3,000 hectares with an anticipated production of 6 tons per hectare through the system of two plantings per year. Moreover, according to the same official, 1,407 hectares of rice of the C4-63 type were sown with a forecast of 4 tons of rice per hectare. He concluded that the firm's production is to be used to supply grain to the family, private, cooperative and state sectors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 86 p 1] 8568/9190

RAIN DAMAGE IN NAMPULA--More than 8,000 contos of damage is estimated to have resulted from recent rains in Nampula. Word from that city indicates that the rains have particularly affected the streets and drainage system and that, in the suburban areas, the problems have never been greater. According to the chairman of Nampula's Executive Council, as soon as the rain stops, steps will be taken to repair the damaged structures. In this connection, a certain amount of materiel has already been procured--namely, 200 drums of tar and 1,800 cubic meters of gravel. The work involved in repairing Nampula's streets will be performed by the regional delegation of the construction firm, CETA [Structures, Leveling and Asphaltting Building Company]. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 86 p 1] 8568/9190

CSO: 3442/140

NIGERIA

IRON ORE BARTER WITH SIERRA LEONE ADVOCATED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 23 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Salamatu Babatunde: "Barter Advocated for ECOWAS Countries"]

[Text] Nigeria would derive immense benefits if it decides to barter products of the Kaduna refinery for other industrial raw materials such as iron ore from Sierra Leone.

The Assistant General Manager of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Alhaji A.L. Yar'adua has said.

He observed that it would be advantageous because the iron ore would enhance the development of the steel complex, while the exported refined products would boost the capacity of the refinery and its technology potentials.

Alhaji Yar'adua who was delivering a lecture titled: "Contribution of International Cooperation Towards Self-reliance in Raw Materials" at the 8th Kaduna Trade Fair seminar held at the Durban Hotel, Kaduna, said that a new African strategy for raw materials, energy and technical self-reliance should be evolved.

He said the Kaduna Refinery is a major source of raw material for Nigerian entrepreneurs and can contribute tremendously towards raw materials and energy cooperation in the West African sub-region.

Nigerian entrepreneurs, he said, can advance regional cooperation by a barter of surplus energy components from the Kaduna refinery for other raw materials through an African sub-regional trade agreement such as exist in ECOWAS.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1225

NIGERIA

OFFSHORE OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 24 Feb 86 p 13

[Text] THE NNPC has signed an offshore crude oil refining agreement with Total of France, the NNPC's Managing Director, Mr. Aret Adams, has said in Port Harcourt.

He told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that under the one-year contract signed last month, Total would help Nigeria process 48,000 barrels of oil per day (bpd) while the country would receive about 120,000 tonnes of petroleum products in return.

Mr. Adams explained that the agreement was reached in order to meet the shortfall in local production of petroleum products, adding that Total would help Nigeria dispose of refined products in excess of the country's needs from the offshore refinery.

He said that the agree-

ment was not an exchange programme between Nigeria's crude oil and Total's refined products as reported by the New York published *Oilgram News* of January 23.

The "authoritative" daily had reported that apart from being an exchange pact, the agreement would allow Total to pay the NNPC for crude oils heavier than Bonny Light and Brass River, which are covered by it.

Asked to confirm a report by the London *Finance Times* that Nigeria was planning to increase its crude production from an OPEC quota of 1.0 million bpd to about 1.9 million bpd in the first quarter this year, Mr. Adams snapped back, "You cannot talk of quota in the current environment".

/12851
CSO: 3400/1125

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS--A committee has been set up to look into the exchange of training programmes between Nigeria and Brazil. This was announced in Lagos on Dec 11th by the Chief of General Staff, Cmdre Ebitu Ukiwe, when he received the Brazilian Armed Forces Chief of General Staff Jose Maria do Amaral Oliviera. Cmdre Ukiwe said that there was an urgent need for Nigeria and Brazil to work more closely. He said that such close co-operation would enable Nigeria to gain from Brazil's wealth of experience in military potential. Adm Oliviera expressed his country's willingness to forge such close co-operation. He invited Cmdre Ukiwe to visit Brazil as soon as possible. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Feb 86 p 12] /9317

USSR TECHNICAL TRAINING--More than 7 000 Nigerians have so far acquired technical education in the Soviet Union under the Nigerian-Soviet friendship and cultural programme. Since the inception of the association in 1967, 300 scholarships are offered annually to Nigerians. These facts were disclosed when members of the Cross River State branch of the association paid a courtesy call on the Governor on Dec 5th. The Commissioner for Inforamtion, Dr Ogah, who stood in for the Governor, expressed the hope that with the establishment of the State branch, more of the indigenes would benefit from the programme. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Feb 86 p 12] /9317

FRG COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK--Siemens AG (Munich) has completed in Nigeria "one of the biggest" radio link networks for telephone, telex and television transmissions on the African continent. The 6,000 km communications link, worth about DM 500M, took 30 months to complete. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Feb 86 p 12] /9317

CSO: 3400/1296

SOMALIA

BARRE'S PROBLEMS IN SOLVING OGADEN DISPUTE EXPLAINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 26 Feb 86 pp 6, 7

[Text]

There is intense speculation in Mogadishu that President **Siad Barre** is preparing to abandon Somalia's claims over the Ogaden - the Somali-speaking region of **Ethiopia**. But, for reasons explained in detail below, such a policy would require a finesse of diplomacy that Barre might find hard to muster. Following his much publicised meeting with Ethiopian head of state Lt-Col. **Mengistu Haile Mariam** in **Djibouti** in January (AC Vol 27 No 3), Barre has merely referred to "optimistic starts", a "general understanding" and even to Mengistu's "sincerity and honour" - epithets that do not readily spring to the minds of most Somalis. Ethiopian officials have kept silent.

After seven preliminary meetings and eight hours of discussions between the two heads of state, it can be assumed that the agreement to set up committees to examine bilateral issues was complemented at least by memoranda on some specific points, including the resumption of diplomatic relations. The Ethiopian embassy building in Mogadishu is apparently being refurbished). The next public indication of Barre's plans will probably be the names of the Somali committee, which is due to be announced by the end of the month.

Before he went to Djibouti he held talks with Ogadeni (used in this text to describe Somali-speaking people in or from the Ogaden) elders, who endorsed a peace plan, though making it plain that Barre should not pursue one at any price. More telling, however, was his recent calling of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, the central committee and the council of ministers. The previous time this was done was in 1977 when Somalia went to war with Ethiopia. The assembly does not have any power, but its approval is a useful public relations factor. Barre got approval for the talks with Mengistu from four fifths of the assembly.

There are a number of obvious advantages to a broad agreement with Ethiopia, including more foreign financial aid, particularly from the **United States** and **Italy**.¹ However, Barre's main aim is the expulsion of Somali opposition from Ethiopia. Both movements - the *Somali National Movement* (SNM) and the *Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia* (DFSS) - are factionalised and militarily weak. In the absence, though, of a Somali-Ethiopian accord, the Ethiopians might allow the Issaq-dominated SNM to extend control over local administration in much of the Ogaden and eastern Haud. Such a move would be at the expense of the Ogadeni because of the Issaq dominance in the SNM. But it could also give rise to a widespread Issaq separatist movement in northern Somalia. A separate state composed of northern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia is what Barre fears most.

The longstanding administrator in northern Somalia, Gen. **Mohammed Gani**, for years has run a tough security apparatus there, alienating many locals. Barre has tried to dilute northern ire by political amnesties, such as the one at the end of January. His visit to the main towns of the north on his return from Djibouti was only superficially successful. He declared an amnesty for those convicted of qat (the traditional herbal drug) offences, and reiterated the general amnesty. But he had hardly left the region when the security services, following up a small SNM attack on Borama a few days earlier, began a wave of arrests of students and professional people accused of having links with the opposition.

The SNM, like the Mogadishu-based *Western Somali Liberation Front* (WSLF), wants to scupper any proposed deal between Barre and Mengistu. The above two movements would have to move their headquarters to Jeddah or London or try to operate as an underground movement - an unlikely proposition.²

Persuading Ethiopia to oust the SNM would finish the movement militarily, blunt the threat of Issaq separatism, and partly assuage the Ogadeni, who resent Issaq power in the region.³ It should also be noted that in the past Barre has given away Somali claims to both Djibouti and north-east **Kenya** without much trouble.

Obviously relinquishing Somalia's claims over the Ogaden will be much harder: there are perhaps 500,000 Ogadeni refugees in Somalia, many of them in Mogadishu and other towns. Many are prominent in the civil service, police and armed forces, especially in the senior army officer corps. The WSLF, barely recognisable now as a movement, remains a potent symbol of traditional Somali aspirations.

Indeed, for several years Ogadeni support for Barre has declined (AC Vol 24 No 5) as he has loosened his alliances with them in the complicated clan structure that makes up local politics. Budget cuts, particularly by UNHCR, which has reduced its Somalia budget by a third this year, are coming at a time when 600-700 Oromo and Somali farmers are fleeing daily to Somalia to escape forced villagisation in Ethiopia.

Of more direct consequence to Barre is disaffection among Ogadeni officers in the army. After two alleged Ogadeni coup plots in 1984 and 1985, Barre has continued a policy, started in mid-1984, of reducing the number and influence of senior Ogadeni officers (AC Vol 25 No 21). More recent reports confirm that the process is now being applied to more junior ranks as well. Early this month, we understood that over 50 officers up to the rank of major were dismissed from Gen. Gani's 26th military sector in the north. They were apparently replaced largely by Majerteen clan officers, even though several local divisional commanders there are from the rival Dolbahante clan.

The army is suffering from low pay and poor morale - as can be judged from the increasing number of deserters. In October and November last year there were two conscription round-ups in Mogadishu. Of the 10,000 men netted, about half managed to buy their way out. Earlier this month it was officially announced that students who failed to report for military service by 15 February would not receive high-school certificates or other documents needed for government jobs.

The WSLF is trying hard to capitalise on army discontent. The day after the Djibouti talks it issued a long report claiming that the Ethiopians had seized over 4,000 camels from nomads in the areas of Fafan, Jigjiga and Harar, and had increased repression generally. Piqued that it was not consulted by Barre prior to the talks, the WSLF is now trying to insist that it is the sole representative of the west Somali people. WSLF secretary-general has demanded a WSLF presence at any further talks. Two weeks ago the movement managed to take a group of foreign journalists into the Ogaden. Somali army units on the border evidently allowed the trip, indicating their support in principle for WSLF.

It also seems the President's brother, foreign minister **Abdirahman Jama Barre**, does not entirely agree with Siad Barre's approach. The Djibouti talks were scarcely over when Jama gave an interview in **Abu Dhabi** which was far less conciliatory towards the Ethiopians. He has always maintained that Ethiopia is a colonial power and that the Ogaden is a colonial issue. And he dismisses any idea that auton-

omy for the region is an acceptable solution - not least, it can be assumed, because he does not trust the Ethiopians.

Footnotes

1. Italian diplomats worked hard to set up the talks. Last September Italian prime minister **Craxi** offered Somalia \$340m of aid provided the talks went ahead. Deputy foreign minister **Francesco Forte**, who attended in Djibouti, cleared and processed the aid immediately after. Early this month Italy allotted another \$200m of aid - at the same time as a visit by the head of the Italian airforce and the 2-ic of Italian ground forces.
2. A substantial group in the SNM would anyhow like to move out of Ethiopia. They feel that being tainted with Marxism damages the movement's credibility.
3. If the Ethiopian regime does set up an autonomous region in south-east Ethiopia, the Ogadeni are determined to control it. The creation last year of the *Ethiopian Ogaden Movement* reflects this attitude. There are even unconfirmed reports that Sultan **Muktal Dahir**, leader in the early 1960s of the WSLF predecessor, the *Ogaden Liberation Front*, has decided to return to Ethiopia.
4. Senior Ogadeni officers still in office include deputy minister of defence Brig-Gen. **Adeni Abdullahi Nur**; commander of the marines and air defence, Brig-Gen. **Mohammed Omer** and Col. **Siad Daud** respectively; and the deputy commander of the militia, Col. **Abdi Wahab Mukahil**. Gen. **Bileh Raffe** and Col. **Omar Jess**, respectively ministers of agriculture and information, also remain safely in office. Col. Jess, who is regarded as Siad Barre's man above all, is expected to be on the Somali committee charged with sorting out relations with Ethiopia.
5. The main purpose of his visit to Abu Dhabi was to acquire arms, especially armoured personnel carriers. He is not thought to have been successful.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1256

SWAZILAND

SPECULATION ON POWER BEHIND GOVERNMENT

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 18 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

SINCE the palace coup last October that deposed the ruling strongmen Swaziland has, according to several prominent and worried citizens, been drifting like a ship without a captain.

The situation is a new and disturbing one for many Swazis, who grew accustomed to tight rule under the benign but absolute reign of King Sobhuza II. Even after he died and power was grabbed by a political clique there were few doubts about who was in charge.

Most major decisions could be traced back to one or both of the two dominant figures, Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi.

Since Queen Regent Ntombi fired these two from the all-powerful supreme council of state, or Liqoqo, in October it has been difficult to discern who wields the power in the kingdom.

Ultimately it rests in the hands of the young Crown Prince Makhosetive. Most

Swazis believe that after he is crowned king on April 25 and takes up residence in the royal palace he will take a firm hold of the levers of power and restore Swaziland to the stability it enjoyed for decades under his revered father.

Meanwhile, however, the crown prince is still at boarding school in England and can exercise only a distant influence on the daily running of his nation's affairs.

These are being handled on a day-to-day basis by the cabinet under the leadership of the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, with Queen Regent Ntombi (who is Makhosetive's mother) acting as head of state.

That much is clear. But what is not clear is who is actually in command, in the sense that State President Botha is in charge in South Africa and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain.

Ostensibly it is the queen regent, but many believe the ultimate decisions are being taken elsewhere.

Prime Minister Bhekimpi appears to have strengthened his position following the coup, especially since executive powers were stripped from the Liqoqo, traditionally an advisory body to the king but which became a powerful political tool under the Mfanasibili/Msibi regime.

But who took the decision to clip the Liqoqo's wings? Knowledgeable analysts believe it was neither the queen regent nor the Prime Minister, who was himself appointed by the ousted clique. Nor was it his Cabinet, which does not have the necessary political muscle.

More likely it was the same persons who engineered the ousting of Mfanasibili and Msibi and ordered the deportation of their associate, disbarred South African advocate Yusuf Patel, and the firing of the police chief appointed by the clique.

These persons are believed to be members of the inner

core of the royal family, but their identities remain shadowy to the outside world.

It was presumably they who ordered the recent release of the five prominent Swazis, including the former Finance Minister, defence chief and police chief, who had been held without trial after being arrested during the reign of the clique.

It must be presumed that the same mysterious persons prevailed on the queen regent to order the arrest of Mfanasibili, who appeared in court last week on charges of defeating the ends of justice arising from the detention of the five.

Whoever these shadowy persons are, they seem to have considerable power, enough to have engineered a coup and apparently to have arranged for the crown prince to ascend the throne much sooner than expected.

But whether they are them-

selves sufficiently unanimous and cohesive to maintain continuity of policy and stability is unknown.

For most Swazis, Makhosetive's coronation cannot come soon enough.

Though still in his late teens, the crown prince, a tall and imposing figure, is reputed to be strong-willed and decisive. He appears to have the capability of ruling as firmly as his father did in his best years.

There has been rumour and speculation that he intends to remove his mother from the queen regency, an influential position in the Swazi system, and put back Queen Dzeliwe, who was appointed to the post by King Sobhuza but ousted by the clique.

But this throws no light on the question of how much the new king will be influenced by the mysterious persons who have been pulling the strings — and who they are.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1283

SWAZILAND

BID FOR MONETARY INDEPENDENCE FROM RSA ANALYZED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Feb 86 p 7

[Text]

THE future of the Rand Monetary Area agreement has been put in jeopardy by Swaziland's decision to enter into negotiations which might lead to its withdrawal from the pact.

Writing in the Bank of Lisbon's February issue of *Economic Focus*, Dr Roger Gidlow argues that the decision may be partly based on political considerations, "but, presumably, any withdrawal by that country would reflect its desire to attain a degree of monetary independence".

However, Gidlow says, the Swazis would have limited scope for conducting independent monetary and exchange-rate policies in view of its close dependence on SA for foreign trade and capital.

"Some less rigid exchange-rate relationship between the rand and the emalangenzi could

be introduced, but problems could arise in this respect.

"One possibility would be for the Swazis to peg their currency against the rand on a variable peg basis. Under these circumstances monetary influences which emanate from SA could be checked to some extent."

But Gidlow says any such exchange rate would be difficult to operate because of leads and lags. The heavy dependence on SA trade and investment could lead in time to large speculative moves in and out of the emalangenzi area in anticipation of exchange-rate moves.

Important issues in the exchange control and tourism areas would also have to be considered.

For its part, it is difficult to see how SA would suffer. The gross domestic product of Swaziland is less than 1% of SA's.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1282

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

DIAMOND MINING THEFT--Mbabane--Swaziland's infant diamond mining industry has been plagued by IDB in its first three years, according to information given in Parliament. Answering questions about the rumoured smuggling of diamonds out of the mine at Dvokolwako, the only one in the country, the Natural Resources Minister, Prince Khuzulwandle said the police had been told about complaints by the mine management that diamonds were being taken illegally out of the country. The Minister said he believed security had since been satisfactorily tightened. The Swaziland mine is in only its third year of operation. It is run jointly by a Cape Town company, Transhex, and the Swaziland Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 86 p 5] /9317

CSO: 3400/1283

UGANDA

BRIEFS

NRA STARTS RECRUITING--Kampala--Ugandan Defence Ministry officials on Monday announced that they would start recruiting people into the National Resistance Army (NRA) Uganda Radio reported. The radio, quoting Defence Ministry officials, said the recruitment programme was due to start in Uganda's southern district of Rakai yesterday and move on to the southwestern district of Mbarara later in the week. Recruitment programmes for the other districts would be announced later, the state radio said. Most of the NRA's troops are drawn from southern and western Uganda. The number of troops in President Yoweri Museveni's NRA is not known, and the new government in Kampala has given no indication regarding the number of troops it wants to have in a new national army. Mr Museveni has already promised that some soldiers from the army which served the military government he ousted last month would be integrated into the NRA, with the setting up of a 25th battalion exclusively for them. Also expected to join the new army are fighters of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) and the Federal Democratic Movement [of Uganda] (FEDEMU), groups which allied themselves with the Military Council but have since turned their guns against the forces of former army commander Lieutenant-General Bazilio Olara Okello--ZANA/AFP. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 19 Feb 86 p 2] /8309

CSO: 3400/1272

ZAMBIA

PARLIAMENT BACKBENCHERS CRITICIZE AUSTERITY MEASURES

Price Decontrol Lambasted

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Musokotwane was yesterday taken to task by backbenchers who demanded that the decontrol of prices should be abandoned because it had been abused by businessmen.

The attack on the Government was prompted by a question from **Mr Landson Hantaba** (Pemba) who wanted to know what measures the Government was taking to protect people from high prices charged by organisations and traders who had taken advantage of the decontrol of prices and the auctioning of foreign exchange.

Minister of State for the Civil Service **Mr John Mwondela** told the House that the Government had taken a variety of measures which included asking parastatals to justify the prices of their goods by sending their price structures to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for verification.

They had also been asked to publicise their prices and NIEC Stores had already complied.

The chamber of commerce and industry had been urged to appeal to their members to charge reasonable prices while manufacturers had been asked to suggest wholesale and retail prices which could be charged for their goods. Consumers had been advised to boycott

expensive products.

But MPs argued that businessmen had abused the decontrol of prices and asked the Premier to explain why the system should not be revoked in view of the hardships it had caused to the people.

Mr Musokotwane was at pains to convince the backbenchers that the Government could not afford to control prices because that would paralyse production and Zambia would be in more serious problems.

He said MPs should not give an impression that they loved the people more than the top leadership did. The Party and its leadership also had the interests of the people at heart and leaders could not use their positions to cause harm to citizens.

While backbenchers had the freedom only to criticise policies, the leaders had to criticise and find solutions.

Mr David Nkhata (Kantanshi) said parastatals were worse than private companies in exploiting the masses.

Mr Musokotwane replied that such companies should be reported to the Government and necessary steps would be taken against them.

Mr Kingfred Katal (Kaputa) called for the scrapping of the price control department because it was now useless but the Premier disagreed with him.

Foreign Exchange Auction Attacked

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday criticised the foreign exchange auction system and the decontrol of prices and urged Government to scrap the two measures to control the escalating cost of living.

They voiced grave concern about the unprecedented rise in prices of most consumer goods since the two measures were introduced in a bid to resuscitate the flagging economy.

The MPs were contributing during a private members' motion moved by Liuwa MP **Mr Namushi Namuchana**, urging Government to take measures to arrest the escalating cost of living.

Moving the motion, Mr Namuchana described the prevailing situation in Zambia as chaotic, pointing out that the uncontrolled high rate of inflation had adversely affected the people.

Seconding the motion which received overwhelming backing, **Mr Lazarous Cheelo** (Chikankata) said misplacement of manpower had contributed to poor economic performance.

Mr Rex Natala (Bweengwa) wondered why a mere car battery should cost as much as K700 and said the trend was worrying

the nation.

The Government should concede it erred to decontrol prices and swiftly revert to the old system of controlling prices, he said.

Member for Wusakili **Mr Dennis Katlungu** said it was high time the State examined carefully the plight of the poor who toiled everyday to survive.

Mr Willam Kayamba (Luangeni) said the situation was so intolerable that some girls had taken to "selling their bodies" to survive.

Ndola MP **Mrs Esther Chande** caused a stir in the House when she said that girls were "queuing" even outside the National Assembly motel because of the high cost of living.

This prompted a point of order from Prime Minister **Musokotwane** who asked whether she was in order to ridicule "honourable members."

The Speaker, **Dr Robinson Nabulyato** counselled Mrs Chande to debate in a decent manner to maintain the dignity of the House.

Replying for the State, Minister of Commerce and Industry **Mr Leonard Subulwa** said the Government had no capacity to subsidise commodities as it did when the economy was healthy.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1287

ZAMBIA

STUDENT UNION DISSOLVED FOLLOWING UNREST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

THE students union executive at Lusaka's Natural Resources Development College (NRDC) has been disbanded following students unrest which led to premature closure of the institution last November.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Ng'andu Magande said yesterday a committee of inquiry appointed to probe causes of the unrest had found that the union was squarely to blame.

Addressing students when the college reopened Mr Magande said the committee had recommended that all student leaders be suspended from the college but the ministry had decided to give them a second chance.

The committee discovered that the union had gone beyond limits in its activities and recommended

disciplinary action should be taken against the leaders.

The disturbances which led to closure of the institution would not have taken place had the student body acted within bounds.

And more than 500 students at Northern Technical College (Nortec) in Ndola yesterday boycotted meals and demanded an immediate improvement in the diet.

The students who claimed they had been fed on beans since the first term opened two weeks ago kept away from the dining hall at lunch-hour because of what they called "poor quality" food.

The students agreed to attend classes but demanded improved diet before they would return to the dining hall.

Most of the sponsored students complained that they were fed on food of

poor quality when their employers spent large sums of money for their upkeep and meals at the college.

College acting principal Mr Lloyd Simpito said there was not enough money to buy provisions for the students.

He said the college had been allocated K41,894 a month for provisions this year instead of the previous K80,000.

Student union president Mr Patrick Mwela said after meeting the administration that students had accepted to eat in the dining hall yesterday evening on condition that the Government increased the allocation.

A student delegation is expected to leave for Lusaka to see director of department of technical education and vocational training Mr Richard Lubasi.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1288

ZAMBIA

STUDENTS ACCUSE TRADE UNION OF NEGLECTING WORKERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Text]

UNIVERSITY of Zambia Ndola campus Students Union (UNZASU) has accused the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) of neglecting workers.

The accusation is contained in a statement co-signed by Unzasu president Mr Poso Mwanza and his deputy Mr Undi Phiri released in Kitwe yesterday.

They claimed that ZCTU had disowned the workers whose interests it was supposed to represent and defend "at all times and in all circumstances."

The students said the relevance of the congress had been questioned after it failed to react positively to the introduction of the foreign exchange auctioning system which had brought misery to the Zambian society.

"Recently boarding fees were re-introduced in learning institutions and again ZCTU shrugged off the issue with folded arms in complete resignation. Whose interests are they

serving?" they asked.

The student leaders said Zambians should not allow a situation where trade unionists would become mere careerists at the expense of the masses.

"We would like to remind the labour movement that their role in society was a big one and that they should live up to the expectations of their electorate."

ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola that he fully supported the students' sentiments and urged them to keep up the spirit.

The ball was in the court of their parents who made up the trade union movement.

"What the young people

are doing is appealing to their parents who are members of the ZCTU to question the Government over some of the measures it is taking which have caused the misery."

Mr Chiluba said although leaders in the ZCTU had voiced their opposition to some of the measures like the auctioning system, workers remained "quiet".

"The ZCTU is like a gun. It needs bullets and members are the bullets. The membership we have is passive. Even if we have spoken out they have chosen to fold their arms and sit quietly by. Now what kind of membership is that?

"As long as members do not support ZCTU effectively, the young people are right," he said.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1288

3 April 1986

ZAMBIA

ZCTU WARNS PARTY ON APPOINTMENT OF WARD SECRETARIES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has opposed plans by the Party to appoint full-time ward secretaries and has accused leaders of double standards in tackling economic problems.

It was "shocking" that while thousands of government and council employees were threatened with redundancies and many workers had lost jobs because of the poor economy, the Party should moot such plans, ZCTU chairman, Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola yesterday.

The ZCTU welcomed plans by government to reduce costs in a bid to revive the economy but said it was hypocritical for leaders to prune workers in other sectors while more Party posts were being created.

By pruning workers and forcing redundancies in industries through harsh economic policies one would have expected the Party, not to have planned to employ more people in jobs, Mr Chiluba said.

He said the Party would set a very dangerous prece-

dent if it employed secretaries at ward level on full time basis.

Should the Party go ahead and implement plans, the labour movement will not be held responsible for the manner in which those threatened with pruning and workers declared redundant will react.

He warned that while Zambians had been silent for long, it was folly for the Party and its Government to take them for granted and hope any policies would be accepted.

The taxes which were imposed on the people were already too high and it would be unreasonable to think they could shoulder more burdens.

"UNIP being an elected Party should be responsive to the demands of the electorate and dictates of the economy. It should be seen to work towards the betterment of people's welfare.

Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee Fines Bulawayo announced in Kirwe on Tuesday that the Party would appoint full-time ward secretaries to ease Party organisation.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1288

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE PORTION OF EEC AID TO SADCC

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA has been allocated at least K500 million out of a total of K5.4 billion aid given to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) by the European Economic Community (EEC) for the period 1985-90.

EEC chief delegate to Zambia Mr Hugh Swift said yesterday the money was intended to carry out various projects proposed by governments and SADCC region itself.

He was commenting on a dispatch from Mbabane, Swaziland over the outcome of the joint assembly of the African Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP-EEC) which was held there recently.

The dispatch noted that the financial aid earmarked for SADCC's regional cooperation programmes totalled K677 million.

A further K4.7 billion had been allocated for aid to the SADCC states bringing the total to K5.4 billion.

The commission and the general secretariat of SADCC had signed a memorandum on the implementation of these programmes stipulating that the responsibility lay with the states concerned.

But Mr Swift said the EEC aid allocated to SADCC and member governments was part of the Lome (III) and that so far, EEC had financed "quite a number of projects in Zambia" and all of them had been successful.

"From K5.4 billion allocated to SADCC for the period 1985-90, K500 million is specifically for Zambia. And out of the K677 million for regional projects we would an-

ticipate that a significant proportion will come to Zambia," he said.

Among the projects to be carried out to this effect, would be regional transport links such as assisting railways, port of Beira and also for regional food projects like the control of animal diseases.

On Zambia, Mr Swift admitted that in the past there had been problems with the disbursement of money which had not been as quick as the government has wished.

But recently there had been an agreement between Zambia and the EEC to solve the problem and the commission had taken steps to speed up disbursement.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1275

3 April 1986

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO TAZARA

Arrears Discussed

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Zambia has not remitted more than 90 million Tanzanian shillings (about K9 million) to Dar es Salaam, for the operations of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA), general manager Mr Standwell Mapara said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mapara, who is leading a high powered Tazara delegation to talks with government and Bank of Zambia officials, said the remittance of the money would be one of the issues on the agenda.

Mr Mapara said the meeting was a follow-up to one held last year, as directed by the Tazara Council of Ministers to find a solution to the transfer of the funds from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam.

The problem of transfer of funds are as a result of Zambia's lack of foreign exchange which has also affected other African countries.

The deputy governor of the Bank of Tanzania Mr Bob Makini who also arrived in the country for the meeting, said he will hold talks with his Zambian counterparts on the remittance of funds to Dar es Salaam.--ZANA

Payments Arranged

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

TAZARA and the Bank of Zambia have arranged the clearance of 97 million Tanzanian shillings for the operations of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Nedson Nyoni said yesterday, that Zambia had been remitting funds to Dar-es-Salaam in foreign

exchange but due to its scarcity, not all the arrears were cleared.

The decision to clear all the arrears was reached at a meeting between the Bank of Zambia, the Central Bank of Tanzania, Finance Ministries of both countries, Ministries in charge of transport and officials from Tazara.

Yesterday the Bank of Zambia remitted 750,000

Deutsche Marks to Motoren und Turbine Union (MTU) of West Germany for repowering Tazara locomotives.

Tazara had a five million Deutsche Marks deal with the MTU, the German diesel engine manufacturing company, to repower the old Chinese locomotives with West Germany Mercedes diesel engines.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1276

ZAMBIA

DUTCH AID, SUPPORT FOR AUCTION SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Netherlands has granted Zambia K170 million, a large portion of which will be channelled through the foreign exchange auctioning system.

A statement released by the Royal Netherlands embassy in Lusaka yesterday said officials from the two countries met in Lusaka on Wednesday for annual discussion on the financial and technical co-operation.

The talks covered the programming and utilisation of the funds. The Netherlands was giving Zambia this year.

Releasing the figures, charge d'affaires Mr Robert van Houtum said the grant had been broken down as follows: K23.7 million for on-going projects and follow-up activities; K14.22

million for import support; K71.1 million for balance of payment support; K11.85 million for food aid and K5.925 million for animal traction.

The Netherlands had also given Zambia K42.66 million through the World Bank for agricultural rehabilitation and industrial orientation scheme.

Apart from this annual allocation, a number of regular programmes would continue unchanged and these included those carried out by 50 Dutch volunteers, 20 lecturers at the University of Zambia, 26 medical doctors and other experts.

It said the Zambian Government had established its priorities and needs. The Netherlands allocation was geared towards quick disbursement aid.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1275

ZAMBIA

NORAD AID STRESSES AGRICULTURAL PROJECT SUPPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Text]

THE Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad) has disbursed more than K100 million on agro-based projects in Zambia during the last three years.

Norad's assistant resident representative Mr Terje Sandkjer said in Kasama yesterday that the bulk of the aid was on projects in Northern Province.

Water and agricultural projects were on Norad's priority list because its aim was to uplift the living standards of rural people.

Mr Sandkjer, who is in Kasama to attend a week-long seminar on the integration of women in development, said Norad would build grain storage sheds in various areas of Northern Province to improve marketing this year.

The project would reduce the wastage of

harvested crops.

The agency would pump more money into the Northern Cooperative Union (NCU) to improve marketing following an increase in agricultural production in the area.

From a mere 100,000 bags of maize produced annually five years ago, the province this year reached the one million bags mark.

The high level of production during the last few years outstripped the available storage facilities and there was need to increase storage capacity, he said.

Apart from drilling wells, building dams and conducting soil surveys, Norad was involved in a village resettlement scheme in the North-Western Province. — Zana.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1275

ZAMBIA

MINeworker Union Membership Declines

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

MINeworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) has lost more than 10,000 members since Government effected statutory instrument number six of 1985, it was learnt in Chingola yesterday.

The statutory instrument signed by Minister of Labour and Social Services revoked the trade union (deductions of subscriptions) regulations on unions whose members were involved in a strike.

MUZ Nchanga branch chairman Mr Alex Lungu said since Government effected the instrument, only 40,000 miners had signed forms pledging to continue membership. The initial figure was 53,000 members.

Mr Lungu gave membership figures as 4,000 from 5,000 in Chililabombwe,

Nkana 9,000 instead of 14,000 members, Mufulira 8,000 instead of 9,000 and Nchanga 9,000 instead of 10,000.

In Kalulushi, Chambishi and Luanshya more than 3,000 miners failed to sign the forms.

Stressing the importance of the K10 contribution each, Mr Lungu noted that MUZ was overwhelmed by the miners' response towards its call for voluntary K2 subscription.

The miners agreed to give the K10 contribution. "These people do work for us after all, we do spend more than K80 on drinks at monthend," one miner remarked.

Mr Lungu noted that once paid the money would go to the settlement of K80,000 arrears now incurred at Mukuba Farm. — Zana

/9317
CSO: 3400/1288

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS--The demand for domestic servants in Zambia has declined because of the economic crisis the country is experiencing. According to a Monthly Digest of Statistics bulletin released in Lusaka at the weekend, by the close of June last year only 588 servants were registered as being in employment compared with 48,652 in 1984. The employment pattern for domestic servants started picking up in 1982 at 42,566, rising to 45,760 a year later and 48,652 in 1984 before plummeting to 588 in June last year. The bulletin says by August last year the number of people looking for employment at the employment services offices was 2,399 against notified vacancies of 1,677. During the same month 2,282 positions were filled. It says the number of non-Zambians in employment which was at 33,510 at the end of June in 1975, was down to 14,020 during the same period in 1984. The number of visitors coming to Zambia on business dropped to 1,309 in June last year compared with 2,201 in December 1984. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 86 p 1] /9317

TALKS WITH ZAIRE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED--The meeting for the Zambia-Zaire regional permanent joint commission which was supposed to have opened in Kitwe today has been postponed indefinitely, it has been learnt. The cancellation of the much-heralded talks was contained in a notice released in Kitwe yesterday and signed by a Mr M.M. Khulila, an official of the office of the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Joseph Mutale, who was the current chairman of the commission. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 86 p 7] /9317

CSO: 3400/1290

SOUTH AFRICA

DIFFERENT TREATMENT OF U.S. PROTESTS AGAINST USSR, RSA NOTED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Jan 86 p 10

[Article by Allan C. Brownfeld: "Action Against Demonstrators in Front of SA, Soviet Embassies Differs"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Washington--The controversy in Washington continues over the rough treatment accorded demonstrators at the Soviet embassy in the U.S. capital while indulgence is displayed to those demonstrating in front of the South African embassy.

In the last year, more than 2,000 demonstrators outside the South African embassy have been arrested--but not one has been prosecuted. At the Soviet embassy, a few blocks away, demonstrators have met with an entirely different fate.

Five rabbis recently began serving 15 days of imprisonment in a federal prison after they were found guilty of gathering illegally in front of the Soviet embassy. They were protesting the treatment of Soviet Jews. Seventeen other rabbis were also found guilty and paid fines.

The various arrests, which stemmed from the same transgression, namely, gathering within 500 feet of an embassy, led to the prosecutors being charged with discrimination by both groups. "To tell the truth, I think that this is selective prosecution," said Daniel Levine, a reasearcher at the National Academy of Sciences and the father-in-law of one of the rabbis who was imprisoned. "Why should the rabbis be treated differently?"

Motive

The prosecutors refuse to spell out exactly why this is the case. Instead, a spokesman for the U.S. attorney general's office in Washington, which is handling the cases, said that the case against those protesting apartheid does not merit prosecution.

Federal officials say that they must consider a number of factors in determining whether to pursue a case involving a foreign embassy or consulate. They say that the views of the foreign authorities must be taken into consideration, as well as the potential consequences for American diplomacy

abroad. Some ambassadors, they say, want to avoid the publicity of a hearing and ask that prosecution be suspended. The prosecutors maintain that there is not a political motive.

Joseph E. DiGenova, attorney general in Washington, wrote last year in a letter to Congress, "in matters of foreign policy, where the need for reciprocity is so great, the view of the foreign ambassador can play an important role in our decision on whether or not to prosecute."

Unreasonable

In another case with bearing on demonstrations at the Soviet embassy, Judge Warren R. King of Washington ruled that prosecutors are entitled to wide discretion in determining which groups are to be prosecuted. The security of U.S. diplomacy can be a factor, he said.

"It is not at all unreasonable to come to the conclusion that the status of our diplomatic relations with each country requires differing approaches in this country with respect to the safety of any particular country's representatives in order to assure the reciprocal protection of the United States' representatives," Judge King wrote.

Astounded

However, such explanations did not satisfy the demonstrators against apartheid or the group supporting the rabbis.

Cecelie E. Counts, who is helping to coordinate the demonstrations at the South African embassy for Trans Africa, said that she understands the surprise and consternation of the Jewish groups.

When the demonstrations against apartheid began last year, "we fully expected to be prosecuted, and we were disappointed when the charges were dropped," she said. "We were astounded like everyone else."

She said that she thinks that the Reagan administration decided not to pursue prosecution because it is afraid of trials in which ties between South Africa and the United States will be subjected to public scrutiny. "They do not want to emphasize connections, certainly not in court."

Miss Counts said that the same thing is not true of relations between the United States and the USSR. "They don't care about a trial in which people can talk about the treatment of Soviet Jews. It is possible that violations of human rights can be discussed in a courtroom as long as the country involved does not receive support from the United States," she said.

Mr Daniel Levine, the researcher at the National Academy of Sciences, said that he thinks that prosecutors decided to prosecute the rabbis because relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have become more relaxed after the November summit. He believes that the Soviets probably chose to have the demonstrators prosecuted.

12271

CSO: 3401/80

3 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP ATTITUDE TOWARDS ANC CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Cautious Flirting"]

[Text] Even after the ANC has made known its intentions to intensify its campaign of terror against South Africa, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party is apparently still inclined towards cautious flirting with this violent organization. Just after plans come to light that the ANC wants to set up a so-called alliance of anti-apartheid organizations, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert welcomed this move.

He is still nervous about officially linking the PFP with the planned alliance, but he has no advance objections about it being under the leadership of the ANC. All that Dr Slabbert is interested in is that such an alliance choose negotiation over confrontation.

Has the Progressive leader, who not so long ago met for talks with the ANC leadership, learned that little from the latest series of land mine and bombing deaths, for which the ANC was responsible? Can any South African politician really be so naive to think that the ANC as a member of an alliance will suddenly sing a different tune, one of nonviolence?

Most South Africans expect from someone in his position that he would try to persuade the ANC in their talks to abandon its strategy of violence. If Dr Slabbert did do this, he apparently made no impression on the ANC, because after the visits by him and others to Lusaka, people, including innocent children, died by the light of Christmas candles at the hand of the ANC.

The declared goal of the planned alliance is to create a climate that will be conducive to a "settlement by negotiation." This does not appear to conflict with the Progressive policy of a national convention, and for this reason it should not be difficult for Dr Slabbert to, as usual, give way to leftist pressure and link up his party with the alliance. Or is he perhaps afraid of the possibility that the ANC will not be satisfied with anything less than a takeover of power?

The strong pressure from the left wing of the PFP, under which Dr Slabbert is now laboring, that the party not summarily turn its back on the ANC at this point offers the most likely explanation of why he always leaves the back door open for talks with the ANC. The ANC will probably merely view this hesitation on the part of the Progressives as encouragement to continue on its old way.

SOUTH AFRICA

RUMORED PLANS OF RIGHTIST TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DENOUNCED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "A Danger from the Right"]

[Text] Alleged plans for a newly founded so-called ultrarightist terrorist organization, which is to fight the ANC "on the basis of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a child for a child," is of no help in South Africa's struggle against terrorism. It is instead a disservice which the country cannot afford and which plays right into the hands of those who want to ignite a spiral of violence.

This plan creates the impression that the organization wishes to avenge the terrorists' despicable acts of violence within South Africa: by killing and mutilating innocent people. This is precisely what is being combatted.

The government needs all the help it can get to stop communism and its accomplices. But it must be done legally, while preserving civilized values. And there are recognized and proven institutions for this, from the Defense Force and the Police, to commandos, reserves and home guards. These forces can best handle the onslaught against South Africa.

The government fully recognizes the danger of the ANC and its accomplices. It has shown its seriousness in word and deed. It speaks out clearly against them and takes action against ANC violence. It has already on several occasions wiped out ANC bases in neighboring countries in order to neutralize the undermining onslaught by that banned organization on this country.

To allow people within the country to take the law into their own hands would make the job of the security forces more difficult, cause an escalation of violence, further divide South Africans and have exactly the opposite effect as the one that is possibly intended. Then the country could run the risk of becoming another Lebanon or Uganda, with never-ending bloodshed between quarreling factions.

People who want to prevent such an outcome and at the same time make a meaningful contribution to the struggle against terrorism could instead join, for example, the police reservists. There they can be used against terrorism with greater success and under proper supervision.

12271
CSO: 3401/80

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC RADIO CALLS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF WHITES

MB251056 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The red-hot battles that are raging in our country underscore one cardinal point: that we are at war with our oppressors for our freedom.

Today there are three political parties that are for the loyalty of the Afrikaners. This is evidenced by divisions in the ranks of the enemy, divisions we can hardly be indifferent to, (?but) to utilize them to further our cause. Taking place at a time of growing divisions and crises in the ranks of our enemy as our struggle does, our strategists and tacticians are called upon to come up with strategic and tactical positions that will take advantage of these problems of the enemy. The crises are evidence of the fact that the enemy is not a monolith; that though they may all be racists and adherents of white domination, they are not so to the same extent. Some of them are hide-bound, some are already vacillating, some have broken ranks with the enemy in his suicidal policy. These divisions and crises are results of our struggle, results of our tenacity. We have brought them about. Not taking advantage of them can amount to leaving a quarry you have been pursuing all along, at a time when you have caught up with it.

Isolating the hide-bound in the ranks of the enemy means that we must offer them a place of our struggle and in the future that we shall build after freedom (?is achieved). It means accepting whites as equals in the liberation struggle if they are prepared to be committed to the same political program that we are fighting for. Our struggle in South Africa is for national liberation, (?which is) a struggle about the rights of the people there. Our right as Africans to rule our country. This right we lost as a result of colonialism. Our struggle is, then, an anticolonial struggle.

Anticolonial struggles in Africa were fought in many countries with the help of members of the settler community. In other words, the history of anticolonial struggles does not [word indistinct] the settler colonialists without accepting to be incapable of fighting for [words indistinct] fighting against colonialism. Ours being an anticolonial struggle also cannot be an exception. We actually have had, and continue to have, whites fighting together with us. We should not spurn them. They come not as whites but as like-minded comrades

(?who accept) program for freedom. Politics is a question of programs and strategies, not of tribes and racism. Loyalty to a program transcends racial and even national barriers. In this way, we must accept all committed to our political programs. The ANC as a movement now has a long history of non racialism.

The high point in this struggle, in this history, came last year when, at our second national consultative conference, we admitted all races who are part of our movement into all structures of this movement.

The logic of nonracialism is also evident in the fact that the apartheid regime with all its beliefs about the wisdom of racism does not have whites only in the oppressive machinery. They have Africans, whites, coloreds, and Indians as partners of the whites in the oppression (?of our people). Africans are in the police force, the army, the administration, the bantustans. They are manning the white man's machine for oppression. We also must take everybody committed to our program if we are to fight war the way it must be fought.

Some organizations in the mass trade union movement have expressed reservations about white involvement in the struggle. They are concerned about the struggle of Africans being led by whites. This is the point that divided some trade union groupings from those that united under the umbrella of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. Even here the concern is not well-advised. The question of leadership is not different from other political considerations which are based on programs. Leaders will lead a people united behind a program. They will only rise to positions of leadership by their correct understanding of the program of the (?people), their commitment to it, and their preparedness to pay the utmost sacrifice for the realization of the program.

Whites are not being accepted in the struggle for the reason of the lack of leadership. They are being called upon to join the forces of justice in our country if they are opponents of the present unjust and oppressive order. They will join this like any other person joining, with no special conditions attaching to them as whites, whether such conditions be that they will not be leaders or they will be leaders. As stated in the beginning, we are fighting a war of our liberation as they [word indistinct]. Those who join us join a struggle that offers no prerequisites, but demands sacrifices. It is the same even with whites, the basis on which we accept them or reject them into our struggle.

Give a place to all in our struggle for all who are committed to its program. We do not wish to strengthen our enemy by isolating from our ranks those that break ranks with the enemy. Only the regime can be happy if whites like Slabbert, who have left the white parliament, find themselves with no political home.

By accepting these on the basis of equality, we strengthen the will of the ones still vacillating to take the same step. It has always been said that we fight not the color but the system. In this way, our enemies are the protagonists of the system, and our allies and comrades are those opposed to the system and those prepared to fight it until victory.

Whites opposed to the present system must also realize that silent opposition is not recognized for much by us. This is a time to be active, to fight the enemy of our people until we have overthrown him. Whites opposed to apartheid must be committed to fight for this country to be a home to all its people, and not claim opposition while enjoying the benefits and not being prepared to lend a hand in the struggle for a new South Africa.

Accepting anybody prepared to fight for the realization of our political program is an expediency that rises from the progress of the struggle. As the country becomes engulfed in red-hot mass battles [words indistinct] as how to bring about victory sooner (?rather) than later. Among the answers to that question is that we must optimize on the means at our disposal for this war. There must be no gambling with the struggle. We must fight seriously. Serious fighting demands that all prepared to fight be allowed to join the fray and be deployed. (?It is the call of the country.) Let us all answer it. Forward (?to war).

/8918

CSO: 3400/1257

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DENIES MABUZA ALLEGATIONS

MB070502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0304 GMT 7 Mar 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday--Press statement by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of Kwazulu, president of Inkatha and chairman of the SA Black Alliance [SABA].

Mr Enos Mabuza (chief minister of Kangwane) has returned from Lusaka, where he had discussions with the African National Congress mission in exile, and he has now embarked on a programme of bold talks. He says he wants to withdraw Inyandza (The Inyandza National Movement of Kangwane) from the South African Black Alliance, and he gives as an excuse for doing so that I, as chairman of SABA, blamed all the coloured people when the Labour Party joined the tricameral parliament. He also alleges that I attacked the ANC mission in exile. He says the ANC mission in exile is representative of the majority of the people of this country and he complains that, in SABA meetings, I attacked them in the name of the people.

Mr Mabuza knows what he is doing when he speaks like this. He knows that he is deliberately trying to discredit me. He is being divisive and he is attempting to set my coloured brothers and sisters against me and is attempting to discredit me in the eyes of black South Africa by saying that it is I who attack the ANC mission in exile.

I need to set the record straight.

I did not seek to establish the South African Black Alliance. It was Mr Y.S. Chinsamy, the leader of the Reform Party, and the then leader of the Coloured Party, Mr Sonny Leon, who approached me to set up the South African Black Alliance. Mr Mabuza subsequently sought the inclusion of Inyandza in SABA. I did not run around wooing him or anyone else. He now talks as though he needs to dissociate himself from SABA.

Every black South African knows that he is doing so because he has been intimidated by the acts of violence which the ANC mission in exile has orchestrated in Kangwane. It was only after the explosions which wrecked his department of education building, and an assassination attempt was made against him, that he packed up his bags and trotted off to Lusaka, like a good little boy, to sue for peace.

As the saying goes--"He is covering his back." The price he now has to pay to keep the ANC mission in exile off his back is to vilify me.

Mr Mabuza knows that my hand of friendship has always been held out towards the ANC mission in exile. He knows that it is they who attack me, and not I who attack them. He knows that all I do is wipe the mud that they sling at me from my face. He knows that in broadcast after broadcast they vilify me in the vilest of language and that in their official publications they denigrate me. Mr Mabuza knows that they continue this attack against me through their surrogate organisation, the United Democratic Front, and their surrogate trade union organisation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Mr Mabuza has now joined the company and he is trotting out the cliché phrases which he has so obviously learnt from Lusaka.

Mr Mabuza is now publicly talking about leaving SABA. When the South African Government moved to incorporate Kangwane and the Ingwavuma District into Swaziland, it was Inkatha which fought Mr Mabuza's battles for him. It was Inkatha which took the government to court, and it was our Supreme Court and Appellate Division victories which allowed Mr Mabuza to remain on in Kangwane. After he had benefited from Inkatha's strength, he was attacked by the ANC mission in exile. He then quivered and shook and did not attend the SABA meeting in September last year. He said rather lamely that he was too busy to attend. We then asked that he send a lower-rung delegation. He did not do so, nor did he explain why he did not do so. SABA met and we issued an unpublished resolution condemning this kind of conduct.

I have never attacked Mr Mabuza. He is a relatively small boy in politics. I was prepared to take him by the hand and help him get to his feet, politically speaking, and I now do not attack Mr Mabuza. There is a battle for minds going on in South Africa and all I am doing is setting the record straight, lest ordinary people become confused.

Politically speaking, I have never needed Mr Mabuza. I have only been concerned about black unity. I was concerned to bring in the lightweights as well as the heavyweights in every endeavour I was making to foster black unity. Mr Mabuza is now being used as a divisive instrument.

I have not vanished because the ANC mission in exile has stabbed me in the back. I have not vanished because the Labour Party stabbed me in the back. I have not vanished because Dikwakwentla has stabbed me in the back. I certainly will not vanish now because Mr Mabuza adds his little scratch to these wounds.

If Mr Mabuza believes that the ANC mission in exile, with him trotting along behind it, can resolve the problems of South Africa. Without me and the Zulu people he is free to daydream, but then he should have the courage to admit that this is what he is doing and that he went to Lusaka to hedge his bets. If he feels safer in breaking away from the South African Black Alliance, then he must do so by all means, but he will fool nobody about why he is doing it.

For him to give noble reasons now for his acts of political cowardice is just too much for South African blacks to swallow. When he now lamely says that he wants to withdraw from SABA because I blamed all the coloured people for the behaviour of the Labour Party he is talking poppycock.

In October, 1982, as I campaigned against a yes vote in the referendum I said, speaking about the new constitution: "It is rejected by a substantial proportion of whites, Indians and coloureds and it is rejected by 72 percent of South Africans who are Africans." After the whites had endorsed the new constitution in November, I opened the Labour Party conference in Eshowe on January 3, 1983. In speaking about possible coloured and Indian participation in the new constitution, I quoted the findings of two surveys done--one by Professor Schlemmer and one by the Human Sciences Research Council. I said: "In the Schlemmer poll, over six out of every 10 coloured people did not believe that the proposals went far enough, and nearly six out of 10 said they would vote against the proposals as they stood. Only one quarter of coloured people and just over one third of Indian people said that they would positively vote for the proposals as they stood."

If I had blamed all the coloured people of South Africa for the Labour Party's entry into the tricameral parliamentary arrangement it would have made nonsense out of the statement I myself made prior to the Labour Party's decision to do so.

After the Labour Party had decided to enter into the new arrangement I issued a press statement in which I severely criticised the Labour Party for what it had done. I said: "Having established formal political links with Africans, the Labour Party, in a shock move, has now elected to co-operate with whites and to take up the second-class citizenship which has been offered to them." I blamed the Labour Party, not coloured people.

In August, 1984, in an address to a prayer meeting in the Durban City Hall, I said: "I wish to pay tribute to those of our Indian and coloured brothers and sisters who have withstood the pressure which Pretoria has exerted and who have been bold enough to reject this mammoth fraud. It would be wrong for us not to pay this tribute to their sterling qualities. We cannot blame our Indian and coloured brothers and sisters for the sins of those who have sold their souls and in the process betrayed us."

Mr Mabuza has known me and he knows that these are the kind of things I say. It is malicious slander now for him to say that he now wants to withdraw from SABA because I blame all the coloured people for the behaviour of the Labour Party.

I do not blame all blacks of Swazi extraction because of Mr Mabuza's political cowardice. I do not blame all members of Inyandza for Mr Mabuza's behaviour. I hold out the hand of friendship to black South Africans whatever political organizations they choose to join or attempt to lead. We cannot afford internecine black strife. It usurps the power of the people.

Mr Mabuza must go and sit quietly under a tree somewhere where the ANC mission in exile cannot see him and think quietly for a while about what he is doing to the cause of black unity.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF COLLAPSE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN EASTERN CAPE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Mono Radela]

[Text] BLACK local government in the Eastern Cape has collapsed – the townships have become “ungovernable” and there is a deficit of R12-million on rent and service charges.

And this week political analysts warned that the Government will have to think twice before implementing its proposed regional services councils.

Wits University politics lecturer Mark Swilling told *City Press* the proposed regional services councils had all the ingredients of a disaster.

Swilling spent two weeks last month collecting information on street committees and the pending Langa removals in nine Eastern Cape towns, including Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, East London, Queenstown and Grahamstown.

“The Government has no support for the regional services councils and if it goes ahead with its plans, it will have to do this coercively and repeat all the mistakes it made when it went ahead with community councils, black local councils, administration and develop-

ment boards and even white municipalities,” Swilling said.

Meanwhile, Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer Andrew Savage – a close friend of the late Molly Blackburn – attended a specially convened meeting in Port Elizabeth recently where East Cape Development Board officials claimed some other startling facts:

- Rent and service charges are about R12 million in arrears;
- There was no effective machinery for rent collection in the present circumstances. It was not the job of the police to collect such monies. There is no mechanism for processing tens of thousands of such cases, nor for the evictions of so many tenants.
- Accumulated debt stood at R16,5 million in 1985 and is likely to be increased to R19,7 million in 1986.
- The black staff of the development board and the black local authorities have been effectively neutralised. It is impossible for them to go about their daily duties in the townships.

● White staff have consequently been carrying an immense workload for some time now. They have to and are trying to keep the show on the road in very difficult conditions.

● The development boards have discussed their situation and came to the conclusion that they can't perform a satisfactory function in the face of current circumstances. They have asked the Government that they be phased out over a short period – in less than a year, if possible.

● Only 17 of a total of 45 community councils are still functioning effectively.

● There are vacancies in 173 of the 284 wards.

● Of the four black local authorities, two have ceased to function completely and the Ibhayi Town Council has had to get two additional nominated members by the Minister of Development Aid to enable them to get a quorum.

Swilling said it was clear that "the apartheid state" had collapsed in the Eastern Cape.

The collapse of State control in the Eastern

Cape has left a vacuum that can only be filled by organisations that represent the interests of the majority of the people, he said.

Profits from liquor outlets which in the past have helped to finance the administration of the townships, have dropped from R2,5-million to a mere R400 000 because of the growing move to boycott all government financed liquor outlets. Profits from liquor sales are expected to drop even more, he said.

At the moment the proposed regional services councils have been rejected by progressive organisations like the United Democratic Front because they were not based on the one person one vote system.

"The only alternative is non-racial municipalities elected on a one man, one vote basis," said Swilling.

This demand is also supported by the trade union movement and many white organisations including the PFP, Black Sash, Chambers of Commerce and Industries and even by some white municipalities.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1235

3 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF ACTIVIST URGES SOCIAL WORKERS TO JOIN IN STRUGGLE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Sinnah Kunene]

[Text]

SOCIAL workers, especially those attached to Government-funded welfare agencies, should join the struggle against apartheid because they have first-hand information of the suffering it has brought the masses.

This is the view of UDF activist Amanda Kwadi, herself a social worker.

She is presently working as a community worker for a religious organisation and assisting the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Kwadi says social workers should work with organisations that are fighting "this evil system".

"They can confront the Government with facts and tell them that enough is enough.

"But most of them are afraid to do so as they would risk losing their fat cheques and all the attractive benefits that go with it," says tough-talking Kwadi.

Her fight against the "system" has already cost her her job.

Last year she was fired by the Cripple Care Association for her political activities.

"Before sacking me, the director told me that I've been warned many times for turning against the Government that pays my salary.

"But how could I - as a social worker - turn a blind eye to the exploitation of the very people who need my services?

"What do I do when mothers demonstrate against high rents,

electricity bills and the shootings and detention of their children?

"Those same hardships affect me as a black mother," says Kwadi, a mother of a teenage boy.

"The social problems of the masses are deeply rooted in this country's chaotic socio-economic and political set-up.

"Both the oppressed and the oppressors are aware of this. Unless we sacrifice our personal gains and jump onto the freedom train, we will be demonstrating our selfishness.

"The Tiros, Mandelas, Bikos have sacrificed their education in the political struggle.

"They have died or been removed from their families," she says.

The 34-year-old Kwadi has spent many nights in police cells. She was held for seven months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act in Pretoria's Central Prison in 1979.

Two years later she was held at the Springs police station and then at John Vorster Square for three months where "I was grilled about the women's rent protest outside the Soweto Council chambers".

She was charged and acquitted in November 1983 under the Terrorism Act after she delivered a speech at the Women's Day commemoration in Krugersdorp.

Kwadi was last year also among a group of youths and community leaders arrested for picketing out-

side ex-mayor Edward Kunene's house in Molofo.

She was also held for six weeks under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in August last year.

Kwadi – a Federation of Transvaal Women executive member – says she has been questioned about her activities since she came to Johannesburg from Turfloop University in 1976.

The eldest of four children, she grew up in a rural home in Jericho, with little hope that she would obtain a high level of education.

"We were brought up by our grandmother and lived on her pension.

"My mother was working as a domestic worker in Johannesburg and my father as a garage labourer.

"We only saw them twice a year – at Christmas and Easter – when they would bring us food from Johannesburg.

Her schooldays were very traumatic, she says. "The school was about six kilometres from home and we had to walk that distance barefooted.

"Sometimes we could not cross the flooded rivers after heavy rains, so we had to stay home for a week or so until they were shallow," she

recalls.

The school was run by villagers and every family donated a shilling towards the teachers' salaries.

"We were lucky to have the last group of teachers who were not trained under apartheid's Bantu education."

Kwadi says she received her Junior Certificate at Hebron Training College. Department of Education and Training chief liaison officer Job Schoeman taught her in 1969.

She obtained her Matric certificate at Moroka Mission School in Thaba Nchu, where she came into contact with the "bitter relatives" of victims of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

"It was here that I realised that I could not remove myself from the realities around me.

"The challenge is even greater if you are a mother.

"We can't as the oppressed and exploited women in this country allow our husbands and children to be mowed down by the Defence Force.

"Neither can we be happy about them rotting in jails. I think a confrontation between us and the wives and mothers of those in power is inevitable," she says.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF NAFCOC BLACK UNITY MEETING

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Tebello Radebe: "Unity: Their Quest Continues"]

[Text]

THE search for the elusive ideal of black unity was advanced a step further last weekend at the black leaders' meeting hosted in Johannesburg by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce.

The need for black leaders and organisations to talk to one another emerged as the most important issue at the conference. At the same time it was unanimously agreed that in seeking unity organisations should not be expected to surrender their ideologies.

The conference -- attended by over 150 people mainly businessmen, academics, lawyers and community leaders -- was aimed at fostering black unity and to arrive at a joint national agenda to form the basis for negotiations with the Government when the time comes.

One of the most touchy moments of the conference came when a speaker called on those taking part to declare which organisations they represented.

Nafcoc treasurer Sy Kutumela, who chaired the meeting, ruled that this "would embarrass others" but promised to make an announcement after going through the registration papers. But this was not done.

No UDF

A *City Press* check through the registration papers revealed the conspicuous absence of several high profile organisations like the UDF, the National Forum, their affiliates, trade unions and the clergy.

Opening the conference, Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane said the meeting had been called following a resolution at his organisation's last annual conference.

"In these efforts to bring our leaders together into one strong united force for change, we were profoundly struck by the sheer enormity of the ideological and emotional differences which weaken and set us apart at this crucial time," said Motsuenyane.

"Since August 1985, Nafcoc has made attempts to meet various black leaders individually to discuss the best means of achieving a greater measure of co-operation, understanding and effective communication with others."

He said the purpose of the conference was to explore avenues of common ground where "despite our differences in outlook and ideology, we may be able to reach agreement on desirable strategies for improv-

ing the tempo of social and political change in SA".

Motsuenyane said the conference had to "discuss the essential elements and preconditions of a national black agenda which, if blacks were to agree to negotiations with the Government, would provide the basic framework for such talks."

Natal University lecturer Paul Zulu said the level of mass organisation and conscientisation is much higher than at any other time.

"Immediately realisable gains won by the progressive trade union movement have had a positive psychological influence as blacks have moved from quiescence to challenge.

"Also, blacks have learned to adopt varying strategies such as employing consumer and worker power and this has made them less vulnerable to the state's power," he said.

Zulu defined the basic philosophies of the main resistance groups outside the establishment as "the sharing of a common social definition of the South African society which they perceive in terms of either racial domination or capitalist exploitation or both.

"Official reforms are perceived by these groupings as manipulative and not designed to effect basic change hence the principle of non-co-operation with officially sponsored political institutions at every level," he said.

About organisations which operate from within state structures such as homeland and local authorities Zulu said: "The victims of state power have perceived them as doing the dirty work of Afrikaner nationalism".

Another speaker, Reuel Khoza - who runs a marketing consultancy in Johannesburg - said the absence of black economists in the country is a serious indictment to the planners of education in SA.

Limited

"For far too long blacks have been limited to the fringes of the main economic activities in the country. We do not need reform but fundamental change which may imply total replacement," he said.

Khoza went on to spell out a new set of principles which would replace the codes of practise employed by big business concerns, arguing that the existing ones have been unable to bring about substantial change.

During question time the head of one of South Africa's biggest construction company, Matodzi Liphoya, asked what the role of Nafcoc should be in the light of the remarks made by both Zulu and Khoza in their speeches.

This brought about intense debate over the role of black business in the struggle for change. James Moleya, owner of the country's only black advertising agency, said the stand of all black organisations regarding which economic system to embrace for SA was clearly known - and Nafcoc had to make their stand clear too.

Veteran civil rights campaigner Deborah Mabiletsa said: "In SA we do not see free enterprise as an economic system but rather as the other side of apartheid. It is a system used to enrich whites at the expense of blacks and also a tool for political domination."

Motsuenyane said Nafcoc had already set up a commission of enquiry to find out which economic system would be preferred by black people.

He warned however that Nafcoc would not hastily recommend any other economic system without studying it carefully. "Socialism has had a dismal record in many African countries," he said.

"All systems can never be perfect. We must not commit ourselves to rigid schemes and end up being

victims of our own decisions," said Motsuenyane.

African Bank boss Moses Maubane said according to some reports about what the ANC had told white captains of industry in Lusaka, the ANC envisaged the creation of a mixed economy.

As a result Maubane did not see the need for contracted debates on whether to opt for socialism or capitalism.

"The question we need to resolve is to what extent we

mix the economy so that we do not repeat the mistakes of many African countries today," said Maubane.

In the end, the conference agreed to ask Nafcoc to hold more meetings with the various black organisations to find common ground and areas of understanding before calling another gathering. In addition communication with all black organisations should be improved and organisations outside the visible political arena be included.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REPRESSION IN RURAL AREAS NOTED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] The struggle of the people in the rural areas has been largely overlooked, a Transvaal Rural Action Committee report says.

The report was released after a workshop last weekend to co-ordinate help for rural people.

The TRAC report says: "People felt the crisis in the rural areas was as bad as in the cities--but was not widely publicised.

"People also complained that often there were no progressive doctors, lawyers or journalists in their areas and they often felt isolated from any outside support in their struggle."

The report also said:

Poverty and unemployment is a "grinding source of repression" in rural areas.

Forced removals and rent evictions occur countrywide in small towns and rural areas.

Pupils are being prevented from completing their schooling in the name of tightened control over "outsiders and troublemakers"--a new form of influx control and banishment.

The report said three major issues need immediate action:

The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele--and the effect on its residents.

The proposed incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele.

The situation of farm workers.

Support was given for farm workers' right to organise for the following basic demands: equal education, an end to influx control--which traps farm workers in one area--and decent social security.

Other issues raised were:

The appointment of a headman in Herschel - despite strong local resistance to him, and an election in which his opponent got more than 60% of the popular vote.

Detentions under the Transkei's persistent state of emergency.

The education crisis in the Northern Transvaal.

Fears about the safety of the 11 Witbank Section 29 detainees held since last August.

The arrest of a youth in Zwelentete in the Cape by two cops on February 16 for wearing a T-shirt saying "Troops out of the townships".

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SOUTH AFRICA

GAME PARK ALLEGEDLY DISPOSSESSES BOPHUTHATSWANA TRIBE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Mar 86 p 8

[Article by Carol Lazar]

[Text]

A HUGE row is brewing in Bophuthatswana over the intended publication of a report which alleges that a tribe was dispossessed to establish the Pilanesberg Game Reserve.

The report, written by Professor Jeremy Keenan, professor of anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Development Studies Programme, is strongly repudiated by the Bophuthatswana Government and its National Parks Board.

The National Parks Board, which commissioned Professor Keenan to write the report, unwittingly finds itself in the middle of a storm that threatens the very right of the park to exist. The Parks Board has refused to publish the report as it stands. It will instead be published in book form by the Transvaal Rural Aid Development Programme.

Professor Keenan has been banned by the Government of Bophuthatswana.

The Pilanesberg Game Reserve, opened in 1979, was established with the object of using nature conservation for the benefit of local people. In 1983, its management asked

Professor Keenan to establish how best the ideals of the park could be achieved.

It wanted to know whether local people had benefited from the park and how they viewed it.

Professor Keenan says there was a clear understanding that no "strings" or limitations would be imposed on research and that publication would be open. He says he was given complete freedom to undertake the survey as he saw fit.

One controversial conclusion is that part of the Pilanesberg Game Reserve is on land taken from Bakgatla tribesmen. As a result of the report, the tribe is to sue President Lucas Mangope for R13 million, claiming

illegal, forced removal. Traditionally the tribe is politically opposed to President Mangope.

The report claims that the park has caused damage and suffering to most of the people in the area. It also indicates that land supposedly set aside for compensation may have been taken over for alleged use by certain government ministers and friends of President Mangope.

It alleges corruption by certain government and tribal authorities.

Professor Keenan submitted a dossier alleging corruption by local government officials to the Attorney-General of Bo-

phuthatswana in September 1984. He says nothing has been heard since and it appears that no investigation has as yet taken place.

The Attorney-General has not been available for comment.

The Bophuthatswana Government strongly denies the park was established on land that was illegally and forcibly removed.

It also denies the allegation that land set aside for compensation has been given to ministers and friends. It points out that it has still to be allocated by the Land Allocation Board. Pending this outcome, it has been leased to people competing for it as individuals.

A part of the report deals with alleged corruption and abuse of people by one of the local authorities. Professor Keenan maintains such practices are widespread in Bophuthatswana.

Of the 50 000 ha that make up the reserve, 10 000 are privately owned. Lawyers acting for Chief Pilane and his Bakgatla tribe maintain that the title deeds of that land belong to the chief and tribe.

Although the tribe originally agreed in principle to enter into some sort of lease agreement for the establishment of the Pilanesberg Game Reserve, they claim they were

forced into this as the government threatened to take away their so-called state lands if they did not.

However, no agreement was signed authorising the government to take the private land. It is alleged that the tribe has been given no compensation in alternative land or cash.

These allegations are hotly disputed by the Bophuthatswana Government.

Mr Sol Kerzner, founder of Sun City, has also come to the Bophuthatswana Government's defence. He says that, while there are corrupt officials in every administration, his experience was that Bophuthatswana had acted honestly as far as he could make out. As an example of President Mangope's fairness, Mr Kerzner cited his own experience with land for Sun City.

"Negotiations have been going on for eight years — and Sun City still has not received the full area agreed on. This is because some people have not yet agreed to move, and the Bophuthatswana Government is not prepared to take arbitrary action. Is that the mark of a corrupt and autocratic administration?"

Professor Keenan states in the report that Mr Roger Collinson of the park management, who instigated the idea of such a report and Dr Jeremy Anderson, the park director at the time, were unaware that of the charge that private land had been seized.

Mr Ron Thompson, present director of the park, refused to comment on the report or why it was not published.

Professor Keenan says: "I believe the report was suppressed for the reason that Ron Thompson gave me at the time. He said: 'This report is dynamite'. He then added that his concern was to redress the people and this would be difficult if any of the contents of the report were leaked to the Press.

"I gave him a gentleman's agreement that the report would not be given to the Press before the National Parks

Professor Jeremy Keenan claims:

- His controversial report was suppressed
- Pilanesberg Game Reserve is on Bakgatla tribelands
- Land set aside for compensation has been used by Bop Government
- Corruption by certain Bop officials
- He has been banned from Bop after his report

Board management and other relevant committees had met to discuss the question of redress of the people.

"Six months later, the local tribal authorities told me I had been lied to and that nothing whatsoever had been done about the land and other issues."

This is corroborated by the correspondence given to Professor Keenan by the tribe's lawyer which reveals that the Bophuthatswana Government did not acknowledge six letters from the tribe between January 83 and January 1984 about the question of land ownership.

However, Mr Collinson, deputy director of Parks and Wild-

life, says that the report was at no stage suppressed by the board. He states: "Delays in redressing the problems were due to administrative delays. Due to the sensitive nature of the problems highlighted by the report the process of decision-making was referred to board level."

He adds: "The final report was only received from Professor Keenan on March 21, 1985. Following the board meeting on May 6, 1985 when the report was accepted, the decision was made to act on it immediately.

The Bophuthatswana Government states that Professor John Hanks, former director of the Institute of Natural Resources in Pietermaritzburg, declined to publish the report because "it highlights sensational and largely unsubstantiated information as fact". Professor Hanks confirmed these views this week.

Professor Hanks was the person who recommended that Professor Keenan, an anthropologist of international repute, whose book on the Central Sahara is regarded as the definitive work on that area, do the Pilanesberg report.

Meanwhile, the Bophuthatswana Government has commissioned "an in-depth scientific evaluation of the Keenan Report by a renowned scholar and expert".

In November 1985, a banning order was delivered to the University of the Witwatersrand and placed in Prof Keenan's postbox. It prohibited him from entering Bophuthatswana.

The Bophuthatswana Gov-

ernment says it arose, not because of the Pilanesberg report, but because "of another incident found to be provocative and inflammatory almost a year later".

Despite the ban, Professor Keenan appeared as the chief witness for the defence in a case between the Bophuthatswana Government and a group charged with illegal squatting. He was charged with contempt of court for breaking the order. On February 21 this year all charges were dropped.

The Pilanesberg investigation involved 11 researchers and was, says Professor Keenan, based on rigorous scientific and methodological objectivity. It took 18 months to compile.

Although the Parks Board accepted the report and paid Professor Keenan, they maintain that the report is not objective in part. The Bophutha-

swana Government stated that the report was never intended for publication but to be of assistance to the board in its future planning.

It was not suppressed but questioned because it contained so many provocative and sensational statements and inaccuracies as well as assumptions not supported by any evidence. They add that the report was actually edited in conjunction with Professor Keenan to remove some of the more obvious errors and emotive statements.

Meanwhile, Professor Keenan believes that a similar "Pilanesberg" situation may be occurring in the Thaba 'Nchu area of Bophuthatswana where a game reserve has been established and the Thaba 'Nchu Sun, a hotel and casino complex built.

A report on forced removals of people in that area published by the Surplus People's Project in 1983 stated that the inhabitants of two trust villages had been uprooted.

It said that at the end of 1981 the Bophuthatswana Government converted 2 000 hectares of land around the Groothoek Dam south of Thaba 'Nchu mountain into a game reserve to entertain tourists at the proposed Southern Sun (now Sun International) hotel.

The Groothoek and Moroka's Hoek communities had been destroyed and about 90 families were forced to disperse.

Although Mr Ron Thompson, director of the National Parks Board, was not prepared to comment on ownership of the game park land, he did say that the National Parks Board controlled, stocked and administered it. He also said that the tribal authorities of those communities removed had approached the government and asked them to establish the area as a game reserve.

It is on record that in November 1976 the Barolong tribal authorities suggested that a game reserve such as the Pilanesberg Game Park be built

Mangope's Government replies:

- Report is sensational and not factual
- Bakgatla land was not illegally or forcibly removed
- Compensation land has not been given to Ministers or friends
- Delay in compensation is administrative
- Prof Keenan was banned because of another unrelated incident

in the Thaba 'Nchu area on their land.

In November 1978 a formal application was approved.

However, there seems to be confusion as to who owns the land now.

Various people in the Thaba 'Nchu area who refuse to be named as they fear victimisation maintain that it was trust land held in perpetuity for the people living there. They believed that those moved had not been fully recompensed and were suffering hardship.

Mr David Mokali, Minister of Lands and Rural Development, stated that the land belonged to the government. When told about peoples' claims that they had been moved off the land and not recompensed he stated he was not aware of the exact situation and would have to go down to Thaba 'Nchu to "speak to the people concerned".

Although the Thaba 'Nchu Sun advertises itself as "set within its own game park", Mr Jurgen Burmeister, marketing director of Sun International, says that the park belongs to the Bophuthatswana government.

"The suggestion that a hotel be built was first mentioned in February 1978 when the Bophuthatswana government approached us. A feasibility study was only undertaken in 1980."

Meanwhile Professor Keenan has expressed his concern that the removed people of Thaba 'Nchu may have suffered the same fate as the people at Pilanesberg.

"What worries me," he said, "is that the timing of the suppression of the Pilanesberg report coincides with the construction and the opening of the Thaba 'Nchu Game Park. Furthermore, the threats made against me by Sun International lawyers and the banning by the Bophuthatswana government coincide with the development of the Thaba 'Nchu Sun."

Prof Keenan said: "I find it surprising that any tribal authority would request the government to remove its own people from its land if that is indeed what the Parks Board were alleging."

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BOPHUTHATSWANA BANS TEE SHIRTS--Bop has gone one step further than banning freedom of speech -- it's banned T-shirts, caps or even takkies with a political message. The ban -- on all articles expressing political viewpoints -- has been introduced in the Odi region of Bophuthatswana. In Mmakau, Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane this week, people wearing printed clothing -- no matter what the printed words said -- were sjambokked and arrested. Some had their clothing torn off and were left half naked in public. Now anyone who has a bumper sticker, T-shirt, a cap or a pair of takkies with a slogan displayed as liable to be arrested or severely beaten by cops. The visual protest, police say, "sows seeds of disorder and instigates people to rise up against the government". Many people say the ban is "absurd". [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Feb 86 p 9] /12851

CSO: 3400/1235

SOUTH AFRICA

PROBLEMS OF BLACKS AT STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY DESCRIBED

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 22 Feb 86 p 15

[Article by Dale Lautenbach: "The Matie Mix"]

[Text]

THE complexion of Matieland, the heartland of the Afrikaner intellectual, is changing. On the face of it, anyway. There are about 500 black students on Stellenbosch University campus now ... more than double the figure for last year.

But what happens when you scratch the university's new skin. What are the attitudes beneath the surface pigment?

"There's no real mixing."

"We don't feel part of the student body."

"We're an isolated group."

So says Bertram Fisher, unofficial spokesman for the black students on campus.

"Yes, but you don't involve yourselves," retorts Phillip Verster, president of the Student's Representative Council.

"Why don't you take part in the student parliament elections for example? Why don't you come forward?"

Bertram: "We're not approached, we're not invited."

Phillip: "But Bertie, we don't invite white students, they just get involved."

Bertram: "It's difficult to break into a white environment. It's new for us. We don't know what to expect. We're scared of rejection. We've been thrown out of places, turned

away and after that's happened a few times you don't go back, you stop trying and stick to yourselves."

Breaks the ice

Behind his desk in the SRC president's private office Phillip puffs at Paul Revere, frowns often and breaks the ice with a joke or two. (eg: "A black member of the SRC? Sure, as long as he's not the president!") He laughs. "Only joking, and seriously I think that black president thing was one of P W's biggest débâcles.")

Before things warmed up to this, Phillip gave the official line on the new mixed Matie campus. The easy optimism of his speech was to be toned down by Bertram's side of the story.

Phillip's initial statement: "We don't want to see the black students as a separate group. It would be arrogant of me to say apartheid is disintegrating here but the majority of students — and the student leaders definitely — have the attitude that all segregation must go."

"This year during orientation week I could see that there was positive integration. I think the white students are neutral about the presence of blacks and interpret it as that's the way it's going. I don't know of any negative incidents based on race."

Bertram: "There are isolated

cases ..."

He had heard of a dance during orientation week ... black girls weren't allowed to dance.

Humiliated

Phillip: "But that must have been a unofficial because dances aren't allowed during orientation week. There is no official policy excluding blacks from anything."

Bertram: "A couple of us went down to the Dros and we were thrown out. Not by the management but by white students. They called us names."

Phillip rants: "But that's ... that's unallowable. Ridiculous."

Bertram: "It happens. We felt humiliated. We go to few social events because we're isolated and not consulted about events."

Phillip: "Please Bertie, please man, come and discuss these things, these problems. Nobody's approached us. We do our best but we don't give one group special attention because we don't want to create groups. All we hear is that stuff from platforms about you guys not wanting to be temporary whites on the campus."

The two student leaders agree on one point: black students arrive on the campus with a handicap. Their background is a lifetime of enforced separation, feelings of inferiority engendered by disenfranchised generations of service to the "ruling class" ... Their new classmates.

Servants

Those new classmates often have little experience of black people beyond knowing them in the role of servant. Many of the white Maties are from very conservative homes and are "amazed", say the black students, by the very notion that young blacks could now be their intellectual equals.

Very few black students live on the campus (another factor contributing to isolation, says Bertram) and those who do feel no more included than their colleagues who travel each day from Paarl, Grabouw, the surrounding farms and Cape Town.

"I think most of them would prefer to live in residence on campus," says Bertram.

Right now Huis Toekoms and Huis Nagenoeg are two of a handful of small private houses which offer private student ac-

commodation under the auspices of the university.

Both houses are far from the heart of the campus, on the northern outskirts.

"There would have been an uproar if they'd put us anywhere else. Here at least we can be seen to be near the 'coloured township'," says one resident of Nagenoeg, the name itself an unfortunate irony.

The new "multi-racial" residence, for which Goldfields has given the university R1-million, will also be in this vicinity. Was this also seen as a move to tuck the group away?

Bertram: "OK, the site is one of the few left on campus, but we feel we've been shoved to the outskirts because black people normally feel like that."

A means to an end

So why do young black people seek to enrol at Stellenbosch? Many arrive anticipating problems and isolation — and in many cases the anticipation is borne out. Why suffer the double anxiety of pressure from their own community not to join a white establishment organisation and the insult they apparently experience once they are on the campus?

Bertram shrugs, grimaces. His body language answers the question better than he could articulate. On the bottom line there is brew of conflict.

"But we come here to educate ourselves. We've been told that we're sell-outs, but we're here for the academic standards, and because we want to get on with our education. It's a compromise; a means to an end."

Phillip takes up his queue: "But isn't that the basis of the problem? You're only here for an education and not as part of the system. So how can we get you involved? You criticise us for not involving you and then you admit you only want the education."

The meeting swings back to square one and there's no glib solution. But while they are being photographed there's chat between Phillip and Bertram. Phillip says come and talk; Bertram says yes, he feels he can now ...

Black Students Reluctant to Talk...

MANY of the black students were unwilling to talk to Weekend Argus for fear of victimisation. Those who did talk asked to remain anonymous and then spoke of their campus experience, often painting humour over situations they must have found acutely painful.

Quote: "One of the first-year students was wearing a Matie blazer and was told by a white student that he wasn't allowed to ..."

Quote: "I've just arrived and I'm still checking it out. Being at Stellenbosch is like a dream for me ... I've always wanted to study here. And I've not experienced any rejection ... yet."

Question: "Are you anticipating it?"

Quote: (The young student grins.) "If it comes, it comes. I've got one white friend. I can't speak for him but I think he would sit with me in the Neelsie."

Students patronising the Neelsie, the big student cafeteria on the campus, divide themselves into noticeably separate groups. On the last occasion I was there, black students were gathered together in one corner. They still use the same corner.

Quote: "If you sit somewhere else in the Neelsie you feel ill at ease. People look at you. But there are other divisions too. If you want to talk to the liberals, you'll find them on the other side. The conservatives hang around the middle area."

I tested this one and as far as I could determine it was an accurate description and the white students I spoke to were willing to be quoted by name.

In the "conservative" area I spoke to:

Willem Erwee: I don't mind them (black students) being here. Any student has the right to go to the best and nearest university. I wouldn't even mind if they joined us in the hostels."

Question: "Would you have a black girlfriend?"

Erwee: "No ways. I'm happy with the one I've got."

Willem Bester: "There are enough of them here now. I'd prefer Stellenbosch to remain white. If they were in the majority I would feel threatened."

Question: "But 'they' are in the majority in South Africa."

Bester: "Yes, and that threatens me. The problem is if you integrate you must go the whole way and then you get social problems. (Problems? What kind of problems?) You go and have a look at Sea Point, at Muizenberg. You give them a hand and they take the whole arm. You start integrating and then it's a *glybaan* (a downhill slide)."

In the middle-ground of the Neelsie I found Margo Wessels.

She said: "I've got black students in my class and I'm always friendly to them. I even tried to talk to them once. But they stay in their own group and don't bother us so I don't mind ..."

Frans Groenewald: "I wouldn't mind if the mix was 50/50."

Lize Steyn: "I'd feel threatened."

Michael Edmunds, a fourth-year law student, was sitting in the "liberal" corner.

He said: "Yes, the groups are certainly very separate here. I went to a mixed school and that was different ..."

Question: "Have you ever felt you could or should make more of an effort to mix on this campus?"

Edmunds: "Yes ... yes, I suppose so."

At Huis Doekoms and Huis Nagenoeg on the northern outskirts of the campus, the black students were preparing supper. They swapped stories, answered questions and a newcomer still getting to grips with his kitchen duties asked me how to cook the chicken.

Why was I even there? they asked. Why was I focusing on black students?

Some of the things they said:

Quote: "I think it's the duty of the white students to mix with us. We feel hesitant about approaching them ... but we'd like to be approached."

Quote: "The other day this white girl in class turned round and just stared at me, like she was looking at an animal in a cage. I came home and looked in the mirror to see if anything was wrong. Yes, they make me feel conscious about being black but that's part of my life here."

Quote: "I want to be part of the campus but not if I'm going to be treated as an inferior. It's difficult to decide what a guy's motive is when he greets you. Is it just because you're black ...?"

Quote: "These are the beginning stages. Stellenbosch is an Afrikaner centre and, if you think of it for them, opening the dorms would be like having servant and master sleeping in the same room. Black students here don't have the problem; the whites do. They're fearful, unused to accepting blacks as intellectual equals. But it's important for us to be here. It will be multi-racial eventually so they have to get to know us. The racism here is more overt than at a place like UCT and maybe that's better."

Quote: "I came here under a lot of pressure and opposition from my community but I felt I had to help the Afrikaner understand that I'm a human being and not a baboon — even though he treats me like one when I'm in the Neelsie just buying a snack."

Quote: "I'm not saying we're here as part of the liberation struggle, but in an indirect way perhaps that is so. Just your presence can do a lot to change things."

There's a sort of sigh from a young student on the couch behind me. He's said nothing so far.

"I'd like to say one thing ... There are whites who are prepared to communicate. I met a white girl in class. We talked ... just like people. And the next day she greeted me, smiling. I could see it wasn't artificial. There is some development."

As I'm leaving the student cook asks if he should put the chicken in a pot.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UNISA STAFF FACE LANGUAGE CRISIS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Mar 86 p 6

[Text]

Lecturers at Unisa may soon have to go "back to school" to improve their English and avoid a communications crisis facing the university.

Although the giant university is "bilingual" it is known that in many faculties Afrikaans-speaking lecturers far outnumber English-speakers.

It is not unusual for staff meetings in some departments to be conducted solely in Afrikaans - although the agenda might be in English.

One source estimates that 80 percent of the lecturers are Afrikaans-speaking while about 70 percent of the students want to receive their tuition in English.

This percentage is increasing yearly as the university's number of black students rises. Most of them prefer English.

Students have complained about the standard of English in Unisa textbooks and study material.

Some say it is clear much of it has been translated from Afrikaans, often badly. They say in extreme cases it is necessary to refer to the original Afrikaans text for clarity.

EXPRESSED CONCERN

Now a committee has been set up to investigate the language proficiency of the lecturers, who number about 1 500.

The committee has expressed concern about the "lack of language proficiency" of some of the staff.

Circulars dealing with the issue have been sent to heads of departments for discussion and comments. All refer to the problem of bilingualism - English and Afrikaans.

However, sources inside the university are agreed that the usage of English is the main problem.

COMPETENCE

It is now proposed to set up a language laboratory to enable the staff to improve its standard of English and Afrikaans.

The university also wants certificates issued by the Pretoria Technicon to be acceptable as proof of a lecturer's competence in the language concerned and wants its own language tests to be standardised.

An educationist said this week "as the black enrolment increases the demand for English will accelerate."

"The Afrikaans staff has to improve its English or the problems will increase."

Another source said the matter was receiving attention at top level. "I think you will see a great improvement within a year."

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SOUTH AFRICA

PFP LEADER SPELLS OUT PARTY'S ROLE IN PARLIAMENT

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 25 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Andre Meyerowitz]

[Text] MR Colin Eglin, the new leader of the Progressive Federal Party, told his Eastern Cape regional council in Port Elizabeth last night why he believes it would be the height of folly for the PFP to abandon a Parliamentary base.

These are extracts of what Mr Eglin said:

"The nature of South African politics has changed in recent years. Before, politics took place mainly in a small white arena where the political actors were mainly white, and Parliament was the dominant site where political actions and decisions took place.

"But today, and even more so in the future, politics is going to take place on a much larger political arena; the political actors are going to be black as much as white; there are going to be a number of sites on which political action and decisions are going to take place.

"Parliament, although not the only site on the new political arena, remains a uniquely important one because it is the only site where laws are made — and scrapped.

"The Government can be called to account; there can be a face-to-face debate with the Government on vital political issues.

"The PFP through many years of hard slogging work, during 13 of which Helen Suzman was alone in Parliament, has obtained an important foothold in Parliament.

"I have no doubt that the PFP has a duty to use to the utmost of its ability the position it has in Parliament.

"I believe it would be the height of folly for the PFP to abandon its Parliamentary base and to leave the Nationalist Government unquestioned and

unchallenged in the highest legislature in South Africa.

"For the PFP to opt out and allow Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party to take over as the official Opposition, would be a grave disservice to the cause of non-racialism and a major setback for peaceful change in South Africa.

"No, the answer does not lie in opting out.

"The challenge facing the PFP is to stay in and to make the maximum impact in Parliament while at the same time being relevant to the wider South African political arena.

"It is not an either/or situation.

"For any party to be effective in Parliament it has to be relevant to political action and political issues taking place outside Parliament.

"We must sharpen up our performance in Parliament. We must hammer the Nats and harass the Nats and expose the Nats whenever they are incompetent or arrogant or a danger to the well-being of the people of our country.

"We must call them to account. We must present clear alternatives.

"And from our base in Parliament we must reach out to the people of our South African nation.

"We must deal in a practical way with the issues which affect their daily lives. We must build bridges. We must fight racism whenever it rears its ugly head.

"I sense that out of the shock resignations is emerging a new resolve by PFP members around the country to make the PFP more effective and more relevant than ever before."

SOUTH AFRICA

MP'S SALARY RECOMMENDATIONS 'IN LINE WITH' PRIVATE SECTOR

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 25 Feb 86 p 17

[Article by Derek Tommey, Financial Editor: "Pay Proposals 'Raise No Eyebrows Among Senior Private Sector Staff'"]

[Text] THE new pay scales announced yesterday for the State President, cabinet ministers and members of Parliament have raised no eyebrows among the senior personnel in the private sector.

They would seem roughly in line with what people with similar levels of responsibility outside Parliament are getting, said Miss Jane Ashburner, the country's top consultant on executive pay.

Ministers are to get R121 500 a year, deputy ministers R77 400 and MPs and members of the President's Council R49 800 a year.

Miss Ashburner, who is head of PE Corporate Services' remuneration division and who advises on executive remuneration in 10 of the country's largest companies, said these salary scales could even be slightly on the low side.

This would certainly have been so in the case of the State President's proposed salary of R130 000 a year if it had not been tax free.

This is the sort of salary earned by an executive running a company with an annual turnover of between R50 million and R75 million a year and employing about 1 000 people, she said.

Even by South African standards such a company would be only a small to medium sized company. A company such as Sappi, the pulp and paper producer, this week reported sales of R800 million last year.

But Miss Ashburner said that turnover and the number of people employed could not really be used as a yardstick for determining the State President's salary — not when his or-

ganisation had a turnover of R32 billion a year and employed half a million people.

What specific top South Africans in finance, commerce and industry earn is difficult to come by. Unlike Britain, companies are able to aggregate directors' pay in their annual reports and so are able to avoid giving each particular individual's income.

But figures issued recently by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue show that in 1984 there were 622 whites and two Asians with an income of more than R250 000 a year. There were 373 people of whom three were Asians with incomes of between R200 000 and R250 000 while a further 4 000, of whom 52 were Asians and three were coloured people, earned between R100 000 and R200 000 a year.

The source of these earnings is not known. But it seems reasonable to assume that among the 1 000 people with incomes of more than R200 000 a year in 1984 were the chief executives of the country's top 30 or so organisations.

Figures compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council in 1984 showed that the median income of a chairman of a board was R102 000. But the sample was small, numbering 10, and probably not representative.

Nonetheless, if the average chairman was getting this amount in March, 1984, when money was worth 40 percent more than it is today, the proposal to pay cabinet ministers a fully-taxable R121 500 seems reasonable.

The median income is that paid to the middle person in the sample and who thus can be regarded as a person of av-

erage ability.

Other median incomes of people in private sector employment in March 1984 were: financial and administration directors R66 500, managing directors R60 000 and personnel directors R64 000.

In the self-employed category the median income of actuaries was R75 000, chartered accountants R50 000, medical specialists R64 000, gynaecologists R70 000, pathologists R101 000, radiolo-

gists R86 000, surgeons R75 300 and "other" medical specialists R65 200.

HSRC officials were doubtful about whether these figures should be grossed up by 40 percent to compensate for the high rate of inflation.

But it seems fairly certain that if these incomes have not yet been adjusted for inflation, it will happen once the economy recovers.

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